

MR. E. I. EZRA SELLS CONSULAR BARGAIN TO THE U.S. AT COST

Title Deeds Now Being
Examined Prior To
Closing Deal

PRICE Tls. 425,000

Property Had Been Held
At Tls. 500,000
By Syndicate

The long fight, which has been going on for years, to secure its own buildings for the American Consulate-General here, was successfully ended, yesterday, when Mr. Edward I. Ezra announced that he had decided to sell the land and buildings on Whangpoo road to the United States Government for Tls. 425,000, the price at which he recently bought the property. The title deeds are now under examination and as soon as this work is concluded—probably Wednesday or Thursday—the deal will be consummated.

The slight mow of land in Whangpoo Road, with river frontage and the buildings thereon in the occupation of the United States consulate and court, some years ago came into the possession of a Chinese syndicate, which priced same to the government at Tls. 500,000. Congress recently passed the necessary appropriation of (gold) \$355,000, but Mr. Ezra meanwhile had taken the whole of the property over for Tls. 425,000.

To their joy, local Americans found Mr. Ezra quite prepared to deal with them and it was stated in *The China Press* of the 5th instant that he was considering a resale to the United States for no more than he had given—this after Consul-General Sammons and delegations of the American Association and the Chamber of Commerce here had interviewed him.

It can be stated that Mr. Ezra, before this, had been made an offer by another party, who was willing to buy the property at a comfortable profit to its holder.

Mr. Ezra's generosity in the matter leaves some Tls. 75,000 of the appropriation which it is believed can be used for improvements that are and may become necessary in order to keep the buildings in a reasonable state of repair, pending that joyful day when Congress votes a sufficient sum to enable the erection of buildings where all the departments can be properly housed.

Shanghai has added one more to its records, for it is the first city in the world where the United States is the possessor of its own consulate.

We feel that we are but expressing the views of the American community in extending thanks to Mr. Ezra for his kindness in this matter, for the site in question was the last good one available.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Aug. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Aug. 16
Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbrisk Aug. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakul Maru Aug. 18
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru Aug. 18
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Aug. 18
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Sept. 3
Per C.M. s.s. China Sept. 8
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Nore Aug. 20
Per M.M. s.s. Athos Aug. 24
Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic Sept. 1

Mails to Arrive:—
The French mail of July 9 is expected to arrive here on Wednesday, August 16, at 5 p.m. Left Hongkong on Monday, August 14, per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic.

The American mail is due to arrive here on or about August 17, per T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru.

The French mail of July 23 is due at Hongkong on August 24 and here on August 25. Left Colombo on August 11, per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

French Carry All Germans' Third Line Trenches North Of Somme Over 6 1/2 Kilos.

Penetrate 600 to 1,000 Meters; Regard Maurepas' Fate As Sealed; Great Help to British

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 13.—While the Russians victoriously progress, the French and British succeed in retaking the 122 divisions of troops accumulated by the Germans on the western front and not one of these divisions has been withdrawn to reinforce the eastern front. The former front remains the Allies' maneuvering pivot. The strongest defences, densest masses and best insured German troops being on the western front, no very prompt successes are expected here, but steady forward progress.

Following the recent series of French minor successes, preparing the way for more extended operations, the action prepared on Friday, north of the Somme, developed yesterday all along the six and a half kilometers of front from east of Hardecourt to the river, on a line passing between Hem Wood and Clerly. Although the Germans anticipated the new French drive and notwithstanding the colossal number of men and batteries concentrated by them at this point, they were unable to stem the irresistible assault of the French and all their third line trenches and chain of strong defences were carried on the whole extent of the front attack, to a depth of from 600 to 1,000 meters.

Doom of Maurepas
The combat continues and probably the part of the village of Maurepas still in the hands of the Germans will soon be carried entirely by the French, as well as Hamlet Forest.

Notwithstanding the desperate resistance of the Germans, they are no longer masters of Maurepas Plateau, which will greatly facilitate the next progress of the British troops inside the loop formed by the local railway running between Guillemont, Combles and Maurepas.

A French attack delivered yesterday, in close conjunction with the British, against the very strongly fortified works between the French position Hem-Curly and Maurepas village, succeeded in gaining ground near the outskirts of Maurepas. This village constitutes one of the advanced positions defending Combles and is now menaced from three sides.

The new position won by the French projects beyond the British lines in such a way that it will facilitate the progress of the latter, by enabling the French to take the German trench under enfilading fire.

Fierce Fight in Quarries
The struggle was particularly hot in the quarries near Hem Wood, which were incompletely disorganised and wrecked by our artillery. There were slight losses on the French side, but enormous

Turks Lose 7,000 In Raid on Egypt

Driven from All Positions
And Chased 50 Miles
From Suez Canal

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cairo, August 11.—The latest news from the Sinai Peninsula states that the British are continually harassing the Turks, inflicting very heavy losses on them and taking prisoners. The situation is most satisfactory. Since the 4th of this month, the Turks have been driven out of their positions and pursued for a distance of fifty miles from the Suez Canal.

The total enemy losses recently are estimated at 7,000, of whom 3,534 are prisoners. We have also captured four guns and a huge quantity of war-material.

London, August 13.—The Commander-in-Chief in Egypt reported yesterday that British cavalry are in contact with the Turkish rear-guard at Hod-el-Hisha, northward of Bir-el-Ahli. The British are threatening the enemy's line at various points. The enemy are constantly employed removing their dead, of which a number are lying before the Turkish position at Bir-el-Ahli.

General Sir Archibald Murray reported today: Our cavalry have driven back the Turks east of Bir-el-Mana. The pursuit continues. No material or stores, but large heaps of ashes were found at Bir-el-Ahli.

casualties were suffered by the enemy's Saxon Territorial troops. The official communique issued yesterday afternoon reported: We organised our new front north of the Somme. A vigorous German attack on the quarry north of Hem Wood, captured by us yesterday, was repulsed, with losses to the enemy.

An attack at La Maisonette was driven back by our curtain-fire. We advanced south of Thiaumont Work. Two enemy attacks at Fleury were entirely repulsed.

Our reconnaissances penetrated Hem Wood and east of the station of Hem, where they discovered a great many German corpses.

The communique in the evening reported: North of the Somme, the French attacked the third German position from east of Hardecourt to the Somme, opposite Buscourt and captured all the trenches and fortified works on a front of six and a half kilometers, to a depth of 600 to 1,000 meters. The French took 1,000 prisoners and thirty machine-guns.

Take Part of Maurepas

The French captured the southern part of the village of Maurepas and the cemetery. A German counter-attack between Maurepas and Clerly broke down under our fire.

The French executed a number of destruction bombardments south of the Somme. There was an intense artillery duel east of Verdun.

The communique this afternoon reported: The night was comparatively quiet. North of the Somme, we consolidated our new positions. A German counter-attack from Combles against the church and cemetery at Maurepas occupied by us, was repulsed by machine-gun fire, with heavy loss to the enemy. We made slight progress south of Fleury.

French air-squadrons dropped 120 large bombs on Metz-Sablonis station and the railway work-shops and barracks at Metz.

The communique this evening reported: North of the Somme, the enemy did not attempt to counter-attack. Minor isolated actions enabled the French to advance on the slopes of the hill south-east of Maurepas.

A strong German attack on the left of the Meuse, south of Avocourt Wood, was repulsed by shell-fire and bombs. The front was quiet elsewhere.

British Hold Gains

London, August 13.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday: The enemy renewed their efforts to recapture the trenches lately wrested from them on the high ground north of Pozieres, delivering a strong infantry attack, yesterday evening. (Continued on Page 2)

Mme. Thue Receives Praise for War Work

L'Echo Writer Will Pen Eulogy; Pays Tribute To
Tokio's Effort

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 13.—M. Maurice Barres, in *L'Echo de Paris*, today, mentions the bazaar organized in Tokio last May on behalf of the Allied nations, which was attended with considerable success. He says that, out of the share sent to France, the French Ambassador, M. Ignatelli, has allotted the sum of Fcs. 3,977 to La Federation Nationale des Mutiles. M. Barres says the French wounded will be deeply moved by this token of friendship from the Far East.

He says also that he will shortly write particulars of the artistic performance organized in Shanghai by Madame Thue, a Norwegian lady who is a great artist and a great friend of France and who has sent a sum amounting to Fcs. 55,869. M. Barres declares that he is desirous of recommending to the gratitude of the public these magnificent gifts, which are a precious evidence of the thankfulness of the various nations to the soldiers of France.

Big American Field Guns Point Toward Juarez



This is a picture of one of the 4.7 inch guns of Battery C, 5th U. S. field artillery, at El Paso. This gun is one of the many pointed toward the Mexican side of the border.

SMUTS GAINS GROUND IN GENERAL ADVANCE

Drives Germans from Strong
Positions in Nouru
Mountains

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 13.—The Press Bureau issues the following communique:—General Smuts, Commanding-in-Chief the British forces in German East Africa, reports that, on the 5th, various forces commenced, simultaneously, a forward movement against the main enemy force, which, since its defeat on June 24th on the Lukicura River, had occupied strong positions in the fertile and well-watered tract of the Nouru Mountains.

Stubborn actions developed, resulting in the defeat of the enemy at Matamonde and Tachungo, whence they were pursued. The losses inflicted on the enemy were relatively severe. Ours were small.

BARON D'ALMEIDA OFF TO FIGHT FOR FRANCE

We find the following item, which will be read with special interest in Shanghai, among the "Tientsin Notes" of the Peking Gazette:

Among recent visitors to our port none have been more interesting than Baron d'Almeida. He is a member of a well-known French noble family and has had a most adventurous and varied career. When a young man, being the eldest son of the family, he joined a crack French cavalry regiment, and spent his time in Paris among the fastest set in the gay capital.

He then left the army and came out to the Far East in the diplomatic service, being stationed at Peking, where again he was in the gayest set among the Legation attaches. Later he went to Shanghai and practised as a lawyer in the Mixed Court, and is the hero of the recent little affair with "Major" St. P. Rudinger, an Austrian, with whom he came to blows but refused his challenge to fight a duel, as not being of his class.

In the Settlement he has been known as a great admirer of the fair sex and a general bon vivant. To listen to his reminiscences of gay life in France and other parts of Europe, and the stories of the leaders of society, etc., that he had met, and especially his racy recital of Legation life in Peking was a revelation. All this is now over. He has been ordered home for active service; and he left by the last train-de-luxe to join his regiment; or, as he fully expects, to be attached to a Russian General in command in the Caucasus. All his friends wish him the best of luck and lots of fighting.

The Weather

Squalls and showers. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 93.2 and the minimum 73.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 88.4 and 71.4.

Yunnanese Accused Of Opium Smuggling To Be Tried Thursday

Two Generals Now Under
Arrest; Chief Chinese Pro-
curator Lodges Protest

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Yunnan government officials and others now in the custody of the Mixed Court in connection with the opium seizures of last week will be brought to trial Thursday morning before Mr. Grant Jones, the British assessor, and Magistrate Yul. The following Chinese are in custody:

Li Chen-wu, Shanghai, former commander of the Revolutionary Army in China.

Yih Huang-shih, commander of the Fifth Brigade of the Yunnan troops. Sun Shih-chi, merchant of Peking. Chen Ho-tung.

Wang Tse-shan.

Gong Ju-chuang.

The last three named are said by their friends to be the official representatives of the Yunnan, although they said in court on the day of their arraignment that they were Yunnan members of parliament. It is claimed that the three members of the party for whom warrants have been issued, but who have not been taken, are members of the Chinese parliament from the Yunnan district.

General Li was arrested on Saturday morning by Sub-Inspector Dee of the Louza station on a warrant issued from the Mixed Court on Friday. He was arraigned yesterday before Mr. Jones and Magistrate Yul. He was refused bail.

The Chief Procurator of the District Court of Shanghai has entered the opium complication with three letters demanding full recognition of his authority in the Chinese city. One letter is addressed to the Special Envoy of Foreign Affairs, another to the Chief of the Chinese Constabulary and the third to the officials of the Mixed Court. In the last letter he demands the charge of the Chinese now in custody who were arrested in Chinese territory and the possession of all the opium taken in the raid in China.

He contends that the Chinese authorities alone should assume jurisdiction, and that the raid of last Wednesday night in the Chapel district was illegal. He points out that the seizure of the twenty cases of opium in the vacant house adjoining the Taoyin's Yamen was without his knowledge and consent, and that after the seizure in the Chinese city the Chinese police should have sent the whole case to the City Court for trial in his jurisdiction.

He says that he cannot remain silent in this case as his authority is affected. In the past, he points out, he has co-operated with the authorities of the Settlement and the French Concession in the trial of both civil and criminal cases by turning over to them cases that came within their jurisdiction.

In closing he insists that the direct search authorized by the Mixed Court as well as the trial by the same court constitutes not only contempt and

(Continued on Page 2)

TSAR NOW MASTER OF ENTIRE FRONT PRIPIAT-RUMANIA

Brussiloff Sweeps Away On-
ly Remaining Fortified
Rampart

84,000 PRISONERS

Russians Still Press On,
Capturing Many Important
Towns

BOTHMER RETIRES

Victors 14 Miles Off Halicz,
Vital Unit in Defence
Of Lemberg

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, August 13.—An official communique issued yesterday evening reported: The seven weeks' efforts of General Scherbacheff and General Salchaff, under the direction of General Brussiloff, culminated today in the capture of six fortified villages, woods, the whole line of the River Strypa and the enemy's winter base on the front Tarnopol-Buczacz, the whole constituting the last sector of the fortified enemy rampart from the Pripiat to the Rumanian frontier.

Since August 1, the Russians have captured 84,000 Austrian and German prisoners, sixty-eight guns, three hundred and thirty-five machine-guns, besides mortars and much other booty.

The Russians have occupied the important town of Nadworna, 20 miles south-west of Stanislau. They are pressing onward in Galicia, following the enemy, who are abandoning their prepared positions across the rivers flowing into the Dniester.

Stanislau is undamaged. Obstinate fighting continues northward of Bittus. Towns captured.

Our passage of the rivers Strypa, Goropets and Zlota-Lipa continues. The towns of Podhayts and Mariampol have been captured. Another 1,012 prisoners were taken when the enemy were flung back across the River Bystritsa.

The communique shows that the Russians are pouring across the tributaries of the Dniester, building bridges under fire and dislodging the enemy from their fortified positions. General Scherbacheff's success in breaking the enemy's front along the Strypa has facilitated General Sakharoff's advance on the Upper Sereth, by forcing the enemy to evacuate a series of positions. General Scherbacheff's army took 55,000 out of the total of 84,000 prisoners captured since the 1st.

The communique adds that the Russians are advancing in the Carpathian forests south of Delatyn, fortifying the heights and repulsing all the attempts of the enemy to take the offensive.

All Bothmer's Army Retires

London, August 13.—The latest successes gained by the Russians constitute a gain of four to eight miles on a front of thirty-five miles against General Count von Bothmer's Austro-German army, which constitutes the Austrian center in Galicia. Its northern and southern wings are already dangerously outflanked by the Russian forces advancing in the Lutsk and Stanislau salients and, with his communications now menaced, von Bothmer has evidently begun to retreat along his whole front, which extended from north-west of Tarnopol to a point west of Buczacz.

Stanislau, 75 miles from Lemberg, is the center of five railways, three of which are already in the hands of the Russians and is only 14 miles from Halicz, the possession of which would give the Russians control of a very important artery in the defence of Lemberg.

The position of General Count von Bothmer is very precarious. He can only retreat by the Tarnopol-Lemberg railway, against which General Sakharoff is advancing from the River Sereth, while General Letchitsky, south of the River Dniester, has struck a shrewd blow at von Bothmer's rear.

Halicz Threatened

The Russians north of the Dniester are advancing at a pace which will

TURKEY REFUSES U.S. SYRIAN RELIEF OFFER

Leaves Thousands to Starve
When Neutral Committee
Would Give Help

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, August 11.—Turkey has refused the request of the United States to permit a neutral committee to distribute relief in Syria, where thousands are starving.

German Air Scouts Watch Turk Coast

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bukharest, August 12.—Three German sea-planes flew over Constantinople and the adjacent coast, today, carefully inspecting it.

British Negotiate War Loan For £40,000,000 In the United States

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 12.—The New York correspondent of *The Times* states that a British loan for £40,000,000 is being negotiated in America.

Large German Fleet Has Left Kiel Canal

Sighted At Tranderup Making
For the Little Belt At
Full Speed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 12.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Daily Mail* wires that a large German fleet, including some dreadnoughts, emerged from the Kiel Canal on Thursday and was sighted at Tranderup, going at full speed in the direction of the Little Belt.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Hongkew Recreation Ground this evening beginning at 9 o'clock:

- 1.—March "Clear the Way" Douglas
 - 2.—Overture "La Dame Blanche"Boieldieu
 - 3.—Waltz "Wedding of the Winds"Hall
 - 4.—Selection "The Mikado" Sullivan
 - 5.—Sketch "The Alabama Minstrels"Knowles
 - 6.—Song "Les Rameaux"Faure
 - 7.—(a) Waltz "Little Grey Home in the West"Loehr
 - 8.—(b) "Ronde Lontaine"Gillet
 - 8.—Selection "La Traviata"Verdi
- A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

soon threaten Halicz. An official communiqué mentions that they have captured Monasterzyska about 20 miles due east of Halicz and, after a fierce fight have crossed the Zlota-Lipa.

The fighting along the banks of the tributaries of the Dniester is described in a communiqué as having been very fierce. The capture, altogether, of 23,000 Austrian and German prisoners was recorded yesterday, but the slaughter of the enemy was tremendous.

The Austro-German forces destroyed the bridges, but the Russians fought for and won the fords and advanced in overwhelming force, clearing the woods and villages on the banks. The Russian cavalry rendered very effective service in breaking up the enemy's counter-attacks by repeated charges, throwing their massed formations into confusion.

When Monasterzyska was captured, a Russian mounted machine-gun detachment got to the rear of a German regiment and annihilated it.

Archduke Charles Admits

Retiring Before Russians

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, Aug. 10.—Eastern theater.—

At the front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, south of Smorgon, lively fire and patrol fighting occurred. Repeated Russian attacks were bloodily repulsed, on the Strumen, near Duzosze, on the Stokhod, near Lubiesow-Berezege, near Smolaryszewce and Witonic. Counter-attacks near Zalozze brought in two officers and 340 men.

Small enterprises of the enemy and a coup de main on the Stokhod bend remained without success. Fresh combats were engaged in this morning, south of Zalozze.

On the front of Archduke Charles, near and south-west of Veleznov, stronger Russian attacks were repulsed, partly by counter-attacks. At and south of the Dniester, new positions were heroically occupied.

August 11.—At the front of Archduke Charles, south-west of Monasterzyska and on the Dniester and the Bystritsa, strong Russian forces attacked us. The enemy's superiority compelled the brave defenders to give way on some points. Our counter-attacks intercepted the storming attacks of the enemy and brought the fight to a standstill. The re-grouping of the Teutonic troops was ordered, so as to take into account the altered position of the Russians.

In the Carpathians, the enemy made futile efforts to wrest from us the advantages gained south of Zablze.

At the front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, between the Vismiev Lake and Smorgon, numerous weak Russian attacks were repulsed. On the Stokhod front, the enemy, after reverses suffered in the last few days, limited their operations generally to spirited artillery actions. Local attacks attempted by the enemy on the Nobel Lake, near Lubiezov and south of Zalozze resulted unfortunately for them.

The fighting initiated south of Zalozze assumed extensive proportions and the Russian attack which temporarily gained ground between Bilaloglovy and Horodyecze has been stemmed by German counter-attacks. Strong attacks in the Troscianigo region were repulsed, with heavy losses to the attackers. The hostile attempts to gain advantage on the Sereth, south-east of Horodyecze, hopelessly failed.

Balkan theater.—South of Lake Doiran, hostile sham attacks, with weak detachments, were repulsed, without serious fighting.

August 12.—At the front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, near Dubusze, on the Strumen, Russian attacks were rendered futile. In the angle of the Stokhod, east of Kovel, several machine-guns were captured. Strong attacks by the enemy on both sides of Troscianec and west of Zalozze were repulsed.

During the last few days, our aerial squadrons dropped bombs successfully and freely along the Kovel-Sarny railway line and into the extensive troop encampments north of same. A Russian aeroplane was shot down in an aerial fight north of Sokul.

At the front of Archduke Charles, lively fighting is still in progress, south of Zalozze. At other places, there was nothing of importance to be reported last night. All movements are carried out according to our plans.

During the progressive attacks

south of Zablze, 700 Russians and three machine-guns were captured. On both sides of the Capul Heights, the German troops entered the fight.

Balkan theater.—Weak attacks by the enemy were repeated again, yesterday, south of Lake Doiran. They were speedily repulsed by us.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, August 7.—Russian theater.—At the front of Archduke Charles, in the Carpathians, the troops have gained ground on the heights east of Jablonica and near Vorochta. They brought in more than 1,000 prisoners and four machine-guns.

South-west of Delatyn, General von Kovess repulsed strong hostile masses which attacked east of Otynia and Tlumacz. One detachment passed our first line west of Otynia but was completely repulsed by an Austro-Hungarian counter-attack.

More than 1,000 Russians were captured. Near Tlumacz, the defence line against numerically superior hostile forces has been placed west of the town.

South of Vortelka, our troops cleaned the left bank of the Sereth and took more than 700 Russians and five machine-guns.

At the front of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, south-west of Torsyzin and in Volhynia, Colonel-General von Torszynsky repulsed several violent Russian advances, partly by counter-attacks. General Path frustrated the Russian attempts to cross south of Stobychva.

Italian theater.—The troops fighting near the Gorizia bridge-head, west of the Isonzo, repulsed since August 6th several numerically far superior Italian attacks and captured 2,382 men, among whom are 72 officers. In order to avoid losses, they were withdrawn to the eastern bank of the Isonzo.

On the Dobrodo heights, hostile attacks against the Monte San Michele and near San Martino failed. Also, further south, strong Italian attacks broke down and all positions are in our hands.

Official Turkish report.—Turkish headquarters, August 8.—The Turkish troops, advancing beyond Kerman-shah, occupied Sahna and other villages on the road to Hamadin.

Heroes of Revolution

Of 1911 Are Honored

At 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, there was a large gathering of prominent Chinese at the memorial service in honor of the late revolutionist, Chen Chi-mei, and other revolutionists who sacrificed their lives and property for the Chinese Republic in 1911. As Dr. Sun Yat-sen was ill, the meeting was presided over by General Hwang Hsing.

The campus of the International Institute was decorated with flowers and with pictures of the honored dead including Chen Chi-mei, Pan Fung-sien, Hsia Chu-yen, Cheng Tsu-hang and Hsia Ju-chi. At the entrance gate there were posted four large Chinese words, "Chi Chung Shang Ho," meaning the "boldness strengthens the River and the Mountain."

There were several distinguished speakers among them Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Mr. Chang Tai-yen. Dr. Wu said that it was some six years ago that Chen Chi-mei came to him along with Li Ping-shu, asking him whether he would help in the revolution which they had decided to start at a certain date. To this Dr. Wu said that he was too old to fight. But General Chen persuaded him to take over the diplomatic affairs of the revolution. Dr. Wu emphasized that General Chen was a sincere patriot.

Condolences were sent by President Li Yuan-hung, the Ministries of Communication and Interior and Parliament. The attendance was large.

BRITISH MAY DESPATCH TROOPS TO CANTON FOR SAFETY OF FOREIGNERS

Sir J. Jordan tells Waichiao-pu Action Will be Taken If Order Not Restored

ADMIRAL SAH DEFILED

Sails with Fleet on Special Guard Duty; Is Made Defence Commissioner

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, August 13.—According to the Peking Jih-pao, Sir John Jordan has presented a note to the Waichiao-pu, stating that, in view of the fighting between Lung Chi-kwang and Li Lieh-chun and the devastation of the country around Canton, Hong-kong was also severely affected. If the Chinese Government was unable to restore order, British troops would be sent to Canton for the protection of foreigners.

The Chinese Government have informed the British Legation that they have adopted adequate measures to deal with the situation in Canton and to protect foreigners. The British Government is requested not to send troops to Canton.

Admiral Sah Chen-ping has been appointed Defence Commissioner of Kwangtung and Fukien, with full powers. His special duty is the protection of foreigners. Admiral Sah is proceeding to the South with warships.

Some prominent members of Parliament are demanding that the Government shall put a stop to interference by the military authorities in parliamentary affairs.

Today, the whole Cabinet will discuss the question of Outer Mongolia being represented in the Chinese Parliament. There are altogether fifteen deputies from Outer Mongolia, thirteen of whom are members of the Senate.

Baron Hayashi, the new Japanese Minister to Peking, is expected today or tomorrow.

Protect Canton Foreigners

The following mandates from Peking have been received here:

1.—According to reports from various sources the troubles at Canton are not finished and many lives have been lost and foreign people are complaining and if the troubles continue the result may well be imagined. Lung Chi-kwang before handing over his seal, is responsible to have discipline of his officers and men and to maintain peace and order. Li Lieh-chun is also responsible for his own men behaving properly and both of them are hereby ordered to strictly instruct their respective men to suspend the fighting.

The new Military and the new Civil Governor of Kwangtung, Lu Yung-ting and Chu Chin-lang, are hastening to Canton to take up their respective posts and Lung Chi-kwang should now prepare to hand over his official duties at an early date. If there are further troubles without obeying our orders they will both be strictly attacked with force as to maintain the discipline of the State.

2.—Admiral Sah Chen-ping is appointed the Commissioner to inspect the provinces of Kwangtung and Fukien.

3.—Canton is disturbed and there are many foreigners in Shamen and therefore Sah Chen-ping is ordered to select and send warships there to protect the foreigners with care and also to proceed to the sea coast of Kwangtung and Fukien to investigate into the affairs there.

4.—Chang Kuo-kun, the Civil Governor of Heliangkiang, has several times asked leave to resign and Chang Kuo-kun is hereby granted to leave his post.

5.—Pi Kwel-fang, the Military Governor of Heliangkiang, is appointed to act as the Civil Governor of Heliangkiang as well.

6.—Tang Chung-shao is appointed the Commissioner of Defence of Shensi in Shensi.

7.—Li Yueh-kai is appointed the Director General of mining affairs in Yunnan and Kweichow.

Pacifying Shantung

Cho Tung-fang, after leaving Tientsin on August 11, has prepared the following plan for handling the revolutionary forces in Shantung, which he forwarded to Peking:

"It is difficult to disband the whole of the revolutionary forces which number almost two divisions of an army. Therefore, those trained men

should be retained to organize a new army, of which two regiments will be placed under the military governor of Shantung, by posting one at Weihai and another at Chou-tsun. These disbanded should be sent back to their homes and those trained men besides those to be retained in Shantung should be sent to Manchuria and Mongolia as militia (Tongtientsing) to cultivate waste lands."

Chinese Press Reports

The Chun Hua Hsin Pao; Chao Ping-ling, a noted censor of the late Ching Dynasty, has submitted a petition to the government protesting that the government allows many generals of the provinces to wire freely interfering in governmental affairs with which they have no concern.

The Eastern Times: The British Minister at Peking has protested to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding the Shanghai opium scandal.

French Carry All Germans' Third Line

(Continued from Page 1)

which was supported by heavy artillery. This was repulsed, with heavy loss to the enemy.

They succeeded nowhere in piercing our positions. Elsewhere, there was no change.

General Haig reported this afternoon: North-west of Bazentin-le-Petit, the British gained ground to the west of the Meuse, no infantry attacks occurred beyond small hand-grenade combats.

In an air-combat, our anti-aircraft fire disabled two hostile aeroplanes south of Bapaume, another south of Lille, another near Lens and another near Saarburg.

Headquarters, August 11.—The French and the British continued their attacks on the lines north of the Somme, but were not successful. The native and British troops attacked north of the Somme, without result.

Frequently repeated storm attacks by the French, slightly north of the river, were unyieldingly resisted by the Saxons and their reserve detachments. They thus failed.

Headquarters, August 12.—Strong British forces attacked between Thiépval, the Fourcaux Wood and near Guillemont. North of Ovillers, near Pozieres, the enemy were repulsed by hand-to-hand fighting and counter-attacks. North of Bazentin-le-Petit and near Guillemont, their attacks have been rendered futile by us.

Between Maurepas and the Somme, vigorous French attacks broke down. Some of the French troops penetrated into the small wood north-east of Hem and south of the Somme. A partial hostile attack near Barleux remained without success.

On the right bank of the Meuse, during the night of the 10th, hand-grenade attacks took place north and west of Thiaumont Wood, also strong infantry attacks against the work itself. They were repulsed, with severe losses to the French. South of Flintrey, a German patrol enterprise was successful and prisoners were taken.

Nothing important occurred on our right flank, except some heavyish

shelling of our front trenches and some minor encounters with hostile detachments near Delville Wood.

It was an aeroplane which detected the enemy concentration north of Pozieres. Our air-men yesterday carried out another long-distance raid, in which great damage was done to railway-works and a siding and also several successful short raids and reconnaissances.

The hostile air-craft were fairly active, but avoided combat. An enemy machine was felled. A British machine is missing.

Saxon Troops Beat Off Many Charges by French

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, August 10.—Western theater.—The artillery combat between the Ancre and the Somme continues with great vigor. The intended British attack at Bazentin-le-Petit was impeded by our fire. The number of unwounded prisoners made since August 8 has reached thirteen British officers and 500 men.

Eight violent French attacks between Maurepas and the Somme during the evening and the night failed. East of the Meuse, no infantry attacks occurred beyond small hand-grenade combats.

In an air-combat, our anti-aircraft fire disabled two hostile aeroplanes south of Bapaume, another south of Lille, another near Lens and another near Saarburg.

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ITALIANS' BIG SUCCESS NETS 15,393 PRISONERS

Capture Strong Fortified Carso Zone; Pivot of Austrian Defence of sonzo

IMPORTANT AS GORIZIA

Austrians Still Holding Out On Hills; Tragic Scenes as Garrison Quits

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, August 13.—An official communiqué issued yesterday evening reported:—The Italians have crossed Vallone, capturing two strongly defended heights and occupied Opacchiaselle at dawn, capturing 270 prisoners and three field-guns. The Austrians are holding out on the hills eastward of Gorizia, supported by artillery from Bainsizza Plateau.

A strongly defended position in the Carso area has been carried, 1,555 prisoners and some guns falling into our hands. Since the 6th of this month, we have captured 15,393 prisoners, including 330 officers, also sixteen guns and a quantity of machine-guns and war-material. The capture of the entire fortified zone of Carso west of the Vallone Pass is described semi-officially as being of equal importance to the fall of Gorizia.

Both positions were the pivots of the Austrian defence of the Isonzo. The whole Carso zone had been transformed, after a year's work, into a vast formidable redoubt, with its trenches sunk deep in the rocks, armor-plated and defended by entanglements and mine-fields and connected by an immense system of communication trenches.

Natural caves sheltered swarms of troops from the most murderous fire, while perfect telephone and telegraph installations enabled the command to regulate the fire of hundreds of guns in the rear. The Austrians considered the position impregnable.

Milan, August 11.—While the Italian advance-guards forced the Isonzo and engaged the enemy on the outskirts of Gorizia, bombing and machine-gunning the enemy out of the houses, the main body of troops crossed by the bridges, which were repaired in a few hours, as the Austrians, in their haste, had ineffectively fired the mines. The Italian artillery crossed in a tornado

of shell-fire, in a most impetuous manner.

The Austrians had driven the civilian population towards Laibach, but the non-combatants were caught by curtain-fire and had to return. Tragic scenes were witnessed as women and children took refuge in the ruins and dug-outs, shrieking for help. Finally they re-gained the town, where they hid in the cellars, awaiting deliverance. 7,000 were thus found.

The Italians joined the soldiery in exultant hurrahs, many of them weeping with joy. The prominent inhabitants of Gorizia have long been exiled or imprisoned, but the Italian spirit is undiminished.

Two ladies climbed the castle in the darkness and hoisted the Italian flag before the Austrian commander had fled.

Yunnanese Accused Of Opium Smuggling

(Continued from Page 1)

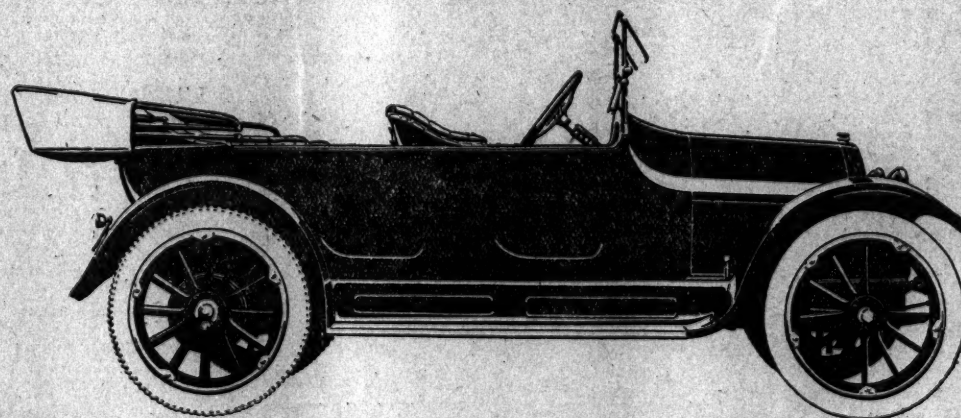
sacrifice of China's judicial power, but also impairs China's national dignity as a sovereign power.

In making application for bail for General Li, Mr. Fessenden, who represented him, pointed out that Li was a resident of Shanghai, and that his business interests were here, so there would be little danger of his leaving the Settlement. Mr. Musso objected to the granting of bail for the same reason that he protested bail being allowed for the other prisoners. He said that General Li had hauled 40 cases of opium away from the Hoopah Road hotel and that only 20 of them had been -----. He said that he did not think bail should be granted any of the prisoners until the remainder of the opium had been found and confiscated. The application for bail was refused.

Mr. Musso intimated that Li's connection with the affair had been in telephoning to the Taoyin asking that a number of cases belonging to the members of the Yunnan party be stored at the Yamen. He said this had occurred after the first seizure of opium.

The trial of the case is expected will consume all of Thursday.

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ALLIES TO FACILITATE BUSINESS WITH ITALY

Runciman, at Conference, Settles Coal Supply And Shipping Troubles

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Milan, August 12.—Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the British Board of Trade, received an ovation on his arrival after a two days conference on economic questions, at Palianza, with the Italian Minister of Railways and the Minister of Commerce.

In a speech, Mr. Runciman said that the conference had settled a number of difficulties. The supply of coal and other necessities to Italy will probably shortly be assured, with a reduction in the price of coal. France had intimated her willingness to facilitate the transit of Italian produce to England and Great Britain was prepared to support the efforts to develop the Italian mercantile marine.

Minister Danava said that the conference had been a very cordial one and was a further step in the development of relations between Great Britain and Italy.

Berlin Details Big

Air Raid on England

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Berlin, August 10.—The German Admiralty reports: Several German squadrons of naval airships bombed with the greatest success in the night to August 9th the naval points d'opposi of the English east coast and industrial establishments of military importance on the coast of the counties from Northumberland to Norfolk. At the ironworks, the benzoline factories of Middlesborough, the port establishments of Hull and Hartlepool and on the wharves on the Tyne explosions and conflagrations occurred. Strong effects were reached against the establishments of the Whitby railroad and the establishments of King's Lynn. In spite of the searchlights and the defensive batteries of the British sea forces, all the airships returned unharmed.

German naval planes successfully bombed the coast of Flanders, the British monitors and the light sea forces in the morning of August 9th.

Several German squadrons of waterplanes successfully attacked the Russian aeroplane stations of Arensburg and Rebara on the Island of Oesel. A number of hits were made. The aeroplane shed at Arensburg was heavily damaged and the roof broke down.

Of the hostile aeroplanes that ascended, one was forced to land. In spite of heavy shelling by the Russian and British forces, all our aeroplanes returned unharmed.

Official Austro-Hungarian report.—Vienna, August 9.—During the night to August 8th, a squadron of Austro-Hungarian naval planes successfully bombed the hostile battery positions on the mouth of the Ionzo and the hostile naval station near Gorgo. The naval planes returned unharmed, despite violent shelling.

DUKE OF WESTMINSTER

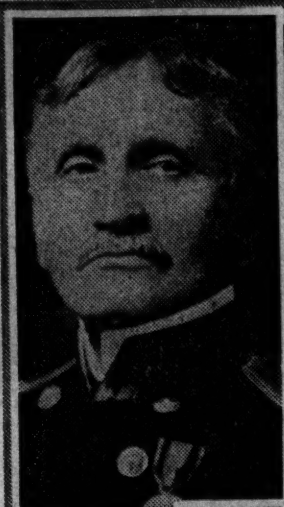
(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, August 11.—The Duke of Westminster, who has been brought here from Egypt, has recovered from his attack of congestion of the lungs, but is still suffering from fever and remains in hospital.

FLASH LIGHT PHOTOS

A scientific job, every body with eyes open, no smoke. Proofs submitted same evening.

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Caperton to Succeed Winslow in Command Of the Pacific Fleet



ABOVE: REAR ADMIRAL CAPERTON, BELOW: REAR ADMIRAL WINSLOW.
Rear Admiral W. B. Caperton, now commanding a division of the Atlantic Fleet in Haytian and Santo Domingo waters, has been selected to succeed Rear Admiral Herbert Winslow as Commander of the Pacific Fleet when Winslow returns on July 29 on account of age. According to Secretary Daniels, Admiral Caperton has been promoted on account of his "valuable and satisfactory service and his efficient record as a high executive officer."
Rear Admiral Caperton will be succeeded by Rear Admiral Pond, now commanding the auxiliary division of the Atlantic Fleet.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION IN RUMANIAN ARSENAL

115 People Lose Lives, 130 More Injured in Powder Factory At Dudeschti

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Bucharest, August 12.—115 persons have been killed and 130 injured by an explosion at a powder factory at Dudeschti, Rumania.

AIR-RAID ON FIUME

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, August 12.—A semi-official report states that the air-raid on Fiume on the 2nd created great destruction. The bombs dropped blew up enormous reservoirs of petroleum and destroyed all the buildings near the torpedo-factory, including three sheds full of valuable machinery.
The Austrian air-raid on Venice, on Tuesday night, damaged to a negligible extent the railway and military establishments and completely destroyed the Church of Santa Maria Formosa.

Assault Upon Dover By German Seaplanes

Raiders Chased Out To Sea By Defense Flyers; No Material Damage

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 12.—Official:—Two hostile sea-planes flew over Dover at noon. Four bombs were dropped, but did no material damage. Anti-aircraft guns bombarded and aeroplanes pursued the raiders, who made off out to sea. One officer and six men were wounded.

ALLIED WAR COUNCIL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, August 11.—Mr. Lloyd George, Secretary of State for War, General Maurice and Colonel Buckley have been in conference with M. Briand, the Premier, the Minister of War, the Minister of Munitions, Generalissimo Joffre and General Castelnau, the Chief of Staff. It is announced that the discussion showed a complete harmony with reference to the progress of the joint military operations.

MANY SHIPS SUNK

Submarine Fires on Crew of Japanese Vessel

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 12.—The sinking of eleven vessels is reported, including the British steamer San Bernardo (7,307 tons), the Italian steamer Sebastiano (3,995 tons), the French steamers Henri Ellis (822 tons) and Marie, the Danish steamer Danevang and the Norwegian steamer Sora.

Another message says that one British, one Spanish, two French, one Norwegian and one Japanese steamer have been sunk, three of them in the Channel. The Japanese vessel was sunk in the Mediterranean. A submarine fired on the crew.

Shipping Bulletins

The U. S. S. Quirón left Shanghai yesterday.

The C. M. s.s. Kiangteen sailed for Ningpo on Saturday instead of Thursday last. The Kiangteen did sail on Thursday, but came back on account of a typhoon which was raging outside.

We learn that the C. M. steamers Kwellee and Kuling have been chartered by the Chinese Government to carry 50,000 troops from Ichang to Hankow, where they will take further transportation to Peking by rail. On an average there are some two or three thousand troops arriving daily at Hankow.

The C. M. s.s. Kiangwah reports everything quiet in Hankow. Arrests are being made daily in the Foreign Concessions, of rebels, who are turned over to the Chinese Military Authorities at Wuchang. The Governor at Wuchang has sent seven large boxes of copper cents to be distributed among the poorer class, who lost their homes and personal property during the fire.

The U. S. S. Wilmington arrived in Hankow from Ichang on the 3rd instant, and it is understood that she will be station-ship in Hankow for this year. The U. S. S. Paloe left Hankow on the 9th instant for Chungking, where she will relieve the U. S. S. Monocacy.

MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 12.—The Times believes that the Government is doing its best to improve the position in Mesopotamia, but calls for more candor, giving as an instance the withholding of the report of the Vincent Committee. It also urges purging the army headquarters at Simla and the removal of the control of the campaign to Bombay.

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The administration of Anodynes, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrups and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children who are ill need the attention of a physician, and it is nothing less than a crime to dose them willfully with narcotics. Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

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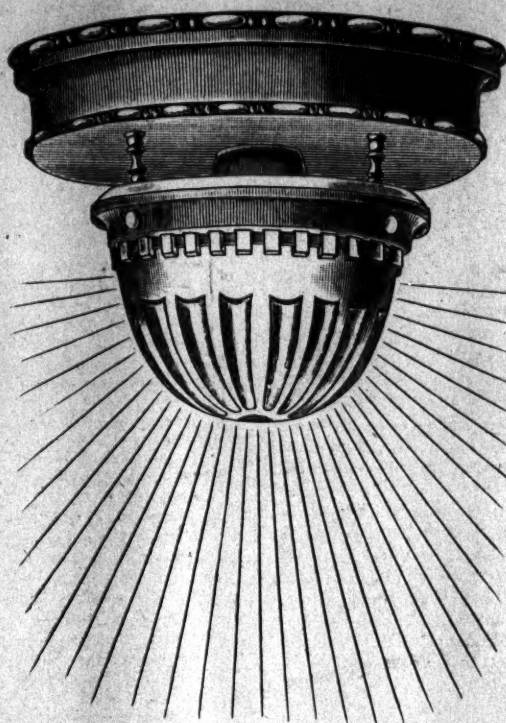
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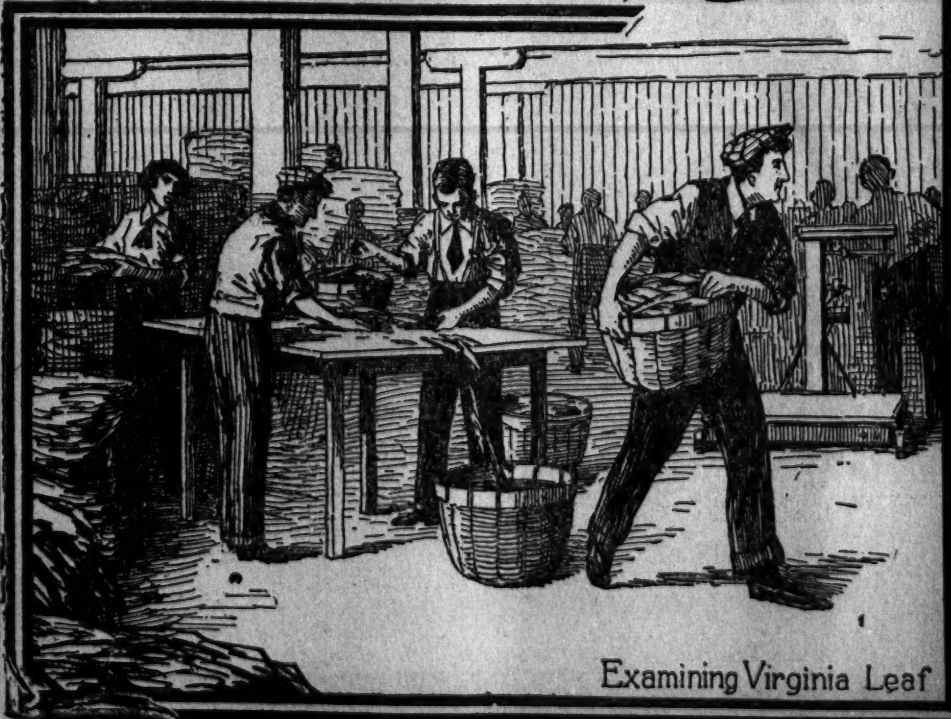
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BERLIN DISCOURAGES OVERTURES OF PEACE

Dr. Aked Finds Sentiment Has
Undergone a Change Since
The North Sea Battle

TO KEEP PART OF BELGIUM

Even Moderate Element in Ger-
many Would Not Quit Oc-
cupied Territory

Stockholm, June 21 (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Regardless of the decision history ultimately will record as to victor and vanquished in the great North Sea naval fight of May 31 and June 1, there is no denying the fact that the battle brought a sudden stiffening to the so-called "war party" in Germany. All talk of Germany being willing to end the war on a basis of the antebellum status quo has been ended.

It is being given out now in neutral Europe that Germany will require "a slight rectification of her frontier at the expense of Belgium." It is further asserted that it will be necessary for the Central Powers to keep a strip of Serbia in order that the railway to Constantinople shall always run through "friendly" territory. Germany always has maintained that her colonies should be returned to her. It is now added that there must be "compensation for German losses in the Congo." "Something also must be done," it is stated, "to keep Belgium from being the vassal State of England."

The Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked of San Francisco, one of the American delegates to the Neutral Conference for Continuous Mediation sitting in Stockholm, was in Berlin on a mission of peace at the time of the North Sea fight. It is commonly reported he was there by invitation of the German Government. At any rate, he seems to have had no difficulty in obtaining audiences from most of the higher officials. The peace conference had entertained the hope that Germany would outline peace terms of a character so extremely moderate as to command immediate respect in all the neutral countries, thus bringing about a public opinion to which belligerents eventually would have to listen.

Aked Finds No Encouragement

But Dr. Aked brought back a very gloomy report. There seemed to be no thought anywhere that the war would end within another year. The new statement of peace terms that would be demanded by the now dominant "war party," coupled with the Governmental announcement that peace could be had only upon a basis of consideration for the military situation of the opposing armies and without consideration or discussion as to the cause of the war, appears to have chilled even the most ardent of the peace advocates abiding in the Swedish capital. Just a short while before the naval battle the German element in Stockholm was proclaiming the fact that Germany was willing to bring hostilities to a close and to evacuate all occupied territory in exchange for the captured German colonies overseas.

Dr. Aked is said to have suggested to officials in Berlin that the neutral nations would not look with favor upon German retention of any of Belgium and to have received the answer: "The neutral nations are not going to dictate to the 120,000,000 of the Central Powers. We have bought the land of Belgium with our blood. Germany must be protected against future attacks. Shall we give back all we have won at such great cost? Shall we give up the valuable coal and iron lands of France now in our hands? As to Serbia and Montenegro, they have had their lesson, I hope. We will leave Austria to deal with them." Even the extreme pacifists in Germany are said to have told the

Sharks Terrorize Bathing Beaches



TIGERISH JAW OF SHARK, & STANLEY FISHER A VICTIM.

This picture shows the tigerish jaw of a shark, with its pointed and twisted teeth with which it seizes its prey and makes rescue practically impossible. Also the picture of Stanley Fisher, who died of injury in attempting the rescue of Lester Stillwell, who was attacked and killed at Matawan-Creek, N. J.

emissary from the neutral conference that the time was not ripe for overtures of peace. Irrespective of the conflicting claims of victory, it was said the naval fight had lengthened the war by at least twelve months. The only thing the pacifists could do now was to wait for the right moment and seize it when it came.

Dr. Aked reported to the conference that he found everywhere in Germany the conviction that the German armies could not be beaten in the field and that the allies could not exhaust German resources. Money and men seemed to be plentiful, he said, and an American living in Berlin asserted there were hundreds of thousands of men, trained to the minute, who had not yet been on any firing line. Extremists of the "war party" were most confident in their military claims. They asserted they had no fear of the English or Russian armies because of their deficiency in trained officers.

Feeling Against Us in Berlin

It is said Dr. Aked found little sentiment favoring the United States as a mediatory agent. There is a strong feeling in Germany against the United States, engendered partly, of course, by the submarine controversy.

Dr. Aked interviewed in Berlin a number of the men who in July last issued a protest against the suggested annexation of Belgium. This protest described annexation as "a political blunder fraught with grave consequences and calculated not to strengthen, but fatally to weaken the German Empire," and further stated: "We subscribe to the principle that

the policy of absorption or annexation in the case of peoples accustomed to political independence is to be rejected."

"This utterance is a voice that nothing can silence," said Dr. Aked. "But, of course, these moderate men are not the only men of influence in Germany, and will not have matters their own way when it comes to a settlement. Between the moderate men and the war party there is constant strife. The continuance of the war, the nature and conduct of the war, are issues sharply drawn between a 'better Germany' and the 'war party.' It is really of more importance to the world as to which of these parties shall win in Germany than the more popular question of who will be victorious in the trenches. If the jingoes win the world will have to deal with a very different Germany—a Germany flushed with victory and uncompromising in her triumph, or else the world must look with anguish upon years of fiercer war, while torture is endured to agony, until blood flows in rivers, and the best fruits of civilization are utterly destroyed."

Dr. Aked said he found much to encourage him, however, as to Germany's possible attitude after the war toward arbitration "as a law above the sword."



CONFERENCE ON CHINESE MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY

The first conference of the General Committee on Medical Terminology in Chinese was brought to a close last Saturday. There was a farewell reception to the Committee by the Kiangsu Educational Association yesterday afternoon. This conference was the first of its kind in China, and similar conferences will be held regularly from now on annually or semi-annually. The organization was instituted last year by the local Kiangsu Educational Association and as it stands now, has nineteen members as follows:—

Four from the China Medical Missionary Association.

Five from the China National Medical Association.

Five from the China Pharmaceutical Association.

Four from the Kiangsu Educational Association.

One from the Board of Education, Peking.

The purpose of this General Committee is to produce a new Medical Terminology in Chinese which will be made the basis for all later medical translations and publications.

The purpose of this first conference was to discuss a draft prepared by the China Pharmaceutical Association on General Anatomical nomenclature and on Osteology. It lasted throughout last week, the meetings taking place at the Kiangsu Educational Association, West Gate, every morning from eight till twelve.

A skeleton was borrowed from the Red Cross General Hospital for the occasion, and the various members brought their anatomical libraries with them. The China National Medical Association alone supplied a library of old Chinese medical books which consisted of 476 volumes in 73 sets.

Mr. David Z. T. Yui, representing the Kiangsu Educational Association, was chairman at all the meetings. There were heated arguments over some of the terms, but the members invariably came to an amicable decision. One very interesting personage was Mr. Sung Hsin-ching, another representative of the Kiangsu Educational Association. He does not know either English or Anatomy, but as a Chinese Scholar

WOMEN AND PAIN.

Few men realize that about one woman in four seldom passes a day without suffering actual pain. If a man had to endure as much pain he would stay at home and let his work take care of itself. But there is nobody to do the work of a wife and mother.

In nearly every case her suffering takes the form of backache and pains in the side and loins, with headache, breathlessness and a general sense of unfitness. Men do not suffer thus, and do not realize how much it means to a woman. They have a healthy appetite. A woman often cares little whether she eats or not. Her blood is so poor and thin that it cannot deal with food, and therefore the stomach does not grow hungry.

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SPORTS



Latest News of Athletic World



GOSSIP

POOR SPORTSMANSHIP
SPOILS DAY FOR FANS

Sunday Crowd Jeers Giroux and Many Leave in Fourth Inning

Poor sportsmanship and a combination of unfortunate circumstances spoiled Sunday afternoon for the baseball fans who attended the game between the Brooklyn team and the Allies. An umpire's decisions and a player's failure to abide by them in true sportsmanlike manner resulted in an exhibition of sand lot baseball that sent many fans home at the end of the fourth inning and caused a few players to quit the game.

To make the Sunday games more interesting the Brooklyn team in the past has provided a battery and other star players for the Shanghai team. Ayers, Stephenson, Payne, Haggerty, Sellers and Giroux were loaned to the Allies for the Sunday game. The last two named comprised the battery. The combination of the Brooklyn and Shanghai players gave promise of a team that should have been strong enough evenly to match the Brooklyn team.

But early in the game the fans took occasion to call Giroux to time for his failure to "get into the game." Fellow sailors from the Brooklyn generally took part in the voiced disapproval of the bleachers. Each time that Giroux stepped into the box and listlessly delivered an easy ball to the batter the bleachers hissed and growled.

Things went badly until the fourth inning, and then they became worse. Payne, playing for Shanghai, quit in disgust. Rosenberger, pitching for Brooklyn, quit the game, saying he would not pitch against another who evidently was not trying to win his game. The umpires were shifted in their positions. And scores of fans, who had turned out expecting to see a good game, went home in disgust.

The game resulted in defeat for the Shanghai Allies by a score of 5 to 2. A sensational catch by Rasmussen in left field and Sellers' neat drive for three bases, backed by his general hard work, were the only redeeming features of the game.

As a result of Sunday's exhibition it was intimated yesterday that the baseball committee may get together to avoid any more such affairs in the future.

The score:
Brooklyn AB R HSB PO A E
Leatherby, ss. 4 2 2 1 0 0 1
Fries, cf. 2 2 1 2 1 0 0
Eysinger, c. 2 1 0 2 12 1 0
Daniels, lb. 4 0 3 0 11 0 1
Tangerman, lf. 4 0 1 0 0 0 0
Heibel, 3b. 4 0 0 0 0 5 2
Brenner, rf. 4 0 0 0 0 0 0
McGrath, 2b. 4 0 0 0 3 2 0
Rosenberger, p. 1 0 0 0 0 2 0
Hunter, p. 2 0 0 1 0 1 0

Total 31 5 7 6 27 11 4
The Allies AB R HSB PO A E
Hutchinson, cf. 4 0 1 0 2 0 0
Rasmussen, lf. 4 0 1 1 3 0 0
Holliday, ss. 4 0 1 0 0 2 1
Stephenson, 2b. 4 0 0 0 2 0 0
Payne, 3b. 3 0 0 0 2 4 0
Sellers, c. 4 1 1 0 7 0 0
Haggerty, rf. 4 0 0 0 1 0 0
Ayers, lb. 3 1 0 1 7 0 0
Giroux, p. 3 0 0 0 0 1 0

Total 33 2 4 2 24 7 1
By Innings:—
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Brooklyn 1 0 2 0 1 0 1 0 0—5
The Rest 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—2
Umpires Messrs. Poland and Scott.

THREE TEAM SERIES
WILL START TODAY

Blue and Red Sox Open At Race Track at Five O'clock

The next series in Shanghai baseball will open promptly at 5 o'clock this afternoon between the Red Sox and the Blue Sox. Honolulu's first appearance in the series will be on Thursday when the team meets the Blue Sox.

Following is the schedule for the series:
Tuesday, August 15—
Blue Sox vs. Red Sox
Thursday, August 17—
Blue Sox vs. Honolulu.
Tuesday, August 22—
Red Sox vs. Honolulu.
Thursday, August 24—
Blue Sox vs. Red Sox.
Tuesday, August 29—
Blue Sox vs. Honolulu.
Thursday, August 31—
Red Sox vs. Honolulu.
Tuesday, September 5—
Blue Sox vs. Red Sox.
Thursday, September 7—
Blue Sox vs. Honolulu.
Tuesday, September 12—
Red Sox vs. Honolulu.
Thursday, September 14—
Blue Sox vs. Red Sox.
Tuesday, September 19—
Blue Sox vs. Honolulu.
Thursday, September 21—
Red Sox vs. Honolulu.

Rasmussen High Gun in American Co. Shoot

The American Co., S.V.C. held their August Monthly Competition on the 4th and 12th inst. Conditions identical with the Marksmen's course of the American N.R.A., 1916.
Private S. B. Stevenson is returned winner with a score of 181 plus 30%. Ptes. Britton, Hall, and Cameron are spoons winners.
High gun for the Competition is Pte. O. D. Rasmussen with a score of 185 out of possible 200.

	Range 200 Yards				RAPID.				Total.	
	Prone	Kneel.	Squat.	Stand.	Prone.	Kneel.	Squat.	Stand.		
Pte. Stevenson	25	21	24	21	24	24	23	19	30	235
Pte. Britton	24	23	25	20	25	21	21	22	25	226
Pte. Hall	25	25	25	24	20	23	23	18	30	219
Pte. Cameron	22	23	20	21	21	14	23	16	30	208
Pte. Neff	22	21	17	20	20	21	19	16	30	202.8
Pte. Langley	25	19	22	21	24	14	19	18	25	202.5
Pte. Wilner	23	19	23	20	9	18	21	18	30	196
L.-C. Ashley	25	19	22	21	19	20	21	16	30	195.6
L.-C. Dick	23	22	21	24	23	14	16	13	25	195
Pte. Pennywit	25	22	16	19	19	21	22	18	30	194.4
Pte. Stocker	21	20	19	19	19	18	18	10	35	194.4
Pte. Rasmussen	25	22	25	24	25	21	24	19	5	194.25
Pte. Vaughan	25	22	21	22	24	19	13	14	20	193
Pte. Blackwood	25	24	21	19	14	15	21	20	190	
Pte. Stewart	20	23	20	18	16	16	16	16	30	188.5
Sgt. Vandereek	22	21	14	19	23	20	20	18	20	188.4
Sgt. Olsen	17	25	21	19	23	10	20	9	30	187
Pte. Hykes	25	22	24	22	25	23	22	20	0	183
Pte. Swartz	24	20	22	20	14	10	12	6	35	172
Pte. Chapman	25	23	23	22	18	16	11	5	169	
Pte. Viloudaki	17	19	16	19	14	10	10	9	40	159
Lieut. Swan	25	15	22	17	18	23	13	11	10	153
Pte. Fraser	5	16	7	11	11	6	9	17	30	106

qualifications are 4 innings, 5 wickets, and catch:
Batting

	G.	N.	H.	S.	T.	R.	A.	V.
White, Aug. V.	8	—	41	139	17.37			
Ollerdesen, C. E.	7	1	24	59	9.83			
Bowern, C.	4	—	27	39	9.75			
Madar, G.	7	—	21	59	8.43			
Madar, F.	7	—	15	40	6.71			
Cooke, E. J.	7	1	12	34	5.67			
Sousa, Alf.	5	—	8	21	4.20			
Rowland, E. V.	5	2	6	12	4.00			

Averages below 4.00 are not included.
Bowling
O. M. R. W. AVG.
White, Aug. V. 16.3 6 34 5 6.63
Madar, G. 31.3 1 104 15 6.93
Hansen, A. M. A. 69.3 4 240 27 8.88
Ollerdesen, C. E. 64.5 10 199 21 9.48
Fielding
Sousa, Alf. 8
White, Aug. V. 7
Ollerdesen, C. E. 4
Cooke, E. J. 3
Rowland, E. V. 3
Madar, G. 2
Madar, F. 2
Hansen, A. M. A. 2
Remedios, A. G. 2
Ellis, J. J. 1
Bowern, C. 1
Sousa, A. 1

PUBLIC SCHOOL OLD BOYS

The following is a correct standing up to the 14th inst. of the batting, bowling and fielding averages of the Public School Old Boys Club. The

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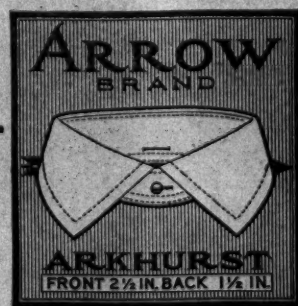


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Lawn Bowls

Shanghai Rink Championship
The following matches in the above Championship were played on Sunday afternoon, the first and third at Hongkew Park and the second on the S.R.C. ground:—

SECOND ROUND
A. D. Bell J. Park.
O. Crewe-Read W. T. Bissett
J. C. Macdougall R. K. Hamilton
J. T. Disselduff Arch. Taylor

19 14
G. McMurdo R. J. Bowerman
R. C. Aitkenhead J. E. Lucas
A. M. McGregor W. S. Featherston-haugh
F. Ferrier A. E. Hayward

SEMI-FINAL
J. Burnside Albert Taylor
G. McCallum D. MacDonald
J. Shaw S. Hammond
A. A. Malcolm Geo. Dunlop

The second game in the semi-final will be between Bell's rink and McMurdo's, and the winners will meet Burnside's rink in the final.

The Singles Championship
Results in the second round of the Shanghai Singles Championship are as follows:—
F. Milner beat J. C. Macdougall 21-19.
Arch. Taylor beat H. S. Smyth 21-7.
J. C. Thomson beat W. N. C. Allen 21-8.
A. E. Hayward beat F. Large 21-19.
C. M. Bain beat J. Park 21-15.
O. Crewe-Read beat G. L. Campbell 22-6.
D. M. Graham beat J. T. Disselduff 21-15.
R. A. Lawson beat S. Hammond 22-7.
A. A. Malcolm beat H. B. Stewart 21-16.
G. McCallum walk over, A. Gray scratched.

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WEATHER

Rough weather on the Eastern Sea
between the Loochoos and Japan.
Some squalls of the north
quadrant and possibly showers at
Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 15, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Is It The Dawn?

(New York Times)

If the German people have really believed what it seems certain they have believed about the state of the war, what an abrupt awakening must have come to them! They have believed that nothing stood in the way of peace except the inexplicable refusal of the Allies to see that they were beaten. In that temper they could not continue for ever. All that was necessary was to keep on punishing the Allies until they saw the truth, and then they would surrender. Hence every suggestion of peace terms that has come from Germany has been a suggestion that would only come from a conqueror to a whipped enemy. The ardent prayer for peace from the plain German subject has been really a prayer that the eyes of the stubborn men who were fighting against the inevitable might be opened before much more blood was unnecessarily shed.

This, according to all reports, has been the state of the German mind. The great offensive movement so dramatically styled "the Battle of Europe" must have been a freezing shock to that state of mind. The Allies have not won the victory yet, but the idea that they are a conquered foe obstinately withholding for a time the peace that has been won must have been smashed in a moment. The question of making peace confronts the German in a new form, divested of all the falsehood that has blinded him. He cannot live in a fool's paradise now. What will be the effect on the undoubted, unmistakable longing of Germany for peace? Hitherto those who wished for it have possessed their souls in patience. The waiting could not be much longer. Nothing stood in the way but stupidity and perversity on the other side of the frontiers. Soon or late, probably soon, the Allies must see the truth and give over their hopeless opposition.

Now that Germany knows this not to be true, what form will her longing for peace take? She must know that there is no hope now that she can dictate terms. How can she dictate terms to inexhaustible Russia, now armed and pouring upon her like a flood, as if the war had only just begun and the fearful Russian losses of last year had never been? How can she dictate terms to England, just beginning to use her great new armies against Germany's battered and irreplaceable troops? How can she dictate terms to France, now forcing her to defend herself where she has expected to attack, where she has, in fact, only just ceased attacking? The strange German mental processes, whereby the German sees everything upside down, cannot continue to revolve in the eccentric way characteristic of them when the German's eyes see his soldiers actually on the defensive instead of the aggressive. He can argue as he likes, spin himself up in a web of ratiocination if he chooses, but he has eyes like other men, and this is a physical fact. Nations that have been whipped do not force their conquerors to the defensive.

The German longing for peace is still there, but the change in the war must give it a new direction. When Germany knows her real position, as she must know it now, what turn will be given to the peace longing? It must seem evident even to the most ingenious German mind that the proposal of peace terms on a basis of the retention of Alsace-Lorraine and Poland is not a proposal that can be made to men who surround the German armies with a ring of fire and who, with new hosts and new weapons, are forcing those armies to fight, not for victory but for life. And only when Germany, or it may be Austria, sees the truth can there be a real hope of peace. Is it too soon to hope that that time is at hand?

Tackle

The Tear Compelling Tale of
The Unhappy Wretch on
Whom Is Imposed the Fearful
Necessity of Responding to
The Call of the Wild

The man knew that he must go bass fishing. Years of looking at the pictures in the call of the wild magazines had produced in his veins a sort of angler's seeklois that could be cured only by piscatorial pursuit. He had not fished since youth, and then only with the primitive weapons of the time. No, not a bent pin. No boy outside the covers of a funny paper ever caught a fish with a bent pin. When he can get two regular fish hooks for a cent in any crossroads store in the United States a child does not fish with bent pins.

Friends to whom he had confided his desire to catch a bass or basses told him that they had seen in the windows of notion stores nice little outfits of line, hook and sinker, all wound on a neat wooden thingumajig and priced at ten cents. He laughed at these friends beyond the outskirts of scorn, knowing that one could not cope with a bull bass unless adequately armed.

From time to time he had set money aside for an outfit. There was now in the war chest \$4.50, held out on his wife by the sweat of his brow and the machinations of deceit. All this money if necessary, he would spend on a bass outfit. The bass should know, when it rose to the surface for a last gasp and a look at its conqueror, that it had not fallen at the hands of a niggard.

Thus resolved he sauntered into a tackle store. He did not even look in the window before entering. He knew what he wanted.

"Bass tackle," he said to the clerk with a nonchalance practised since dawn.

"Certainly, sir," the clerk replied with the politeness of his kind. Chesterfield probably was a fishing tackle salesman.

And yet he did not like the look in the clerk's eye. It was the eye of one who has fasted long; the eye of the wolf on the sheepfold; the cat on the herring. But he followed him to the back of the store, where his particular lair appeared to be.

"A casting rod," the man said. "Nothing expensive."

The clerk took a rod from a case and unwrapped it from its cerements as carefully as if it had been the late Ramesses II. It was not as long as a trout rod and it did not wiggle as much, but the clerk jointed it and whisked it about, making it whistle and bend.

"Try it," he urged.

The man did not. He said he could tell from the way it hummed that it was a nice rod. Secretly he felt that he would prefer to whale that rod around when it was his own property and when he was in the centre of a ten acre field with not even a cloud to catch the tip on. Yet when he held the rod in his hand an electric thrill went through him. He asked the price.

"Only five dollars," said the salesman. "It is a low priced rod, but in the hands of an expert angler it will kill bass after bass."

Now the man had more than \$4.50 with him. He had the money with which to pay the last gas bill. He said he would take the rod.

"A reel also," he said. "Something simple."

The salesman produced a nickelled piece of architecture.

"Ball bearing and multiplying," he explained. Click and drag. He manipulated the buttons controlling these. The buyer particularly liked the click. Use one of those silent reels and people in your vicinity may not be sure that you are fishing. "How much?"

"Six dollars," said the clerk. "With our patent non-backlash attachment, eight dollars. With our self-thumbing reel, nine-fifty."

Now the man had more currency than the tackle savings and the gas money. He had the monthly deposit for the savings bank. He bought the reel, with all attachments.

"A line?" The clerk licked his chops.

"Yes, manifestly one could catch no bass with a rod and a reel. What of lines?"

"Our purple Peruvian silk is the thing," said the clerk. "Made by silkworms accustomed to great altitudes, waterproofed with Chinese gulgul and guaranteed to test at eleven and three-quarter pounds at a temperature of 64 degrees Fahrenheit. For fifty yards, two dollars." The man, wiping his brow, bought it.

"Now," said the clerk "what about a dozen artificial minnows? Our Gray

Outlets For Labor After The War

Enterprises That Will Be Calling Loudly for Development
By the Fighting Men Who Come Through Unscathed

By John W. Boyland

A fear already possesses the pessimists that the cessation of hostilities will see an already starving Europe flooded with labor that cannot be utilized; that the millions of fighting men will be thrust back upon their respective countries to face unemployment. As body and soul must be kept together, work must be procured. This, they dread, will result in cheap labor and a glut of cheap material on our American markets—a competition our manufacturers cannot meet.

But will the basis of ante bellum trade be the basis for future conduct? Since 1914, Germany's foreign trade has been at a standstill. In two years the outer world has learned to be independent of Germany in both exports and imports. Great Britain, as always, a merchant and trader, has traded with America with mutual benefits. America the producer, and England the consumer and distributor, cannot be competitors. Moreover, England has not been idle in building up her future commerce, and what is certain, has arranged for new spheres of operations.

From the beginning of time, man fought for his existence, whether to kill his food in the wild or to struggle through the more civilized periods to find an exchange for his labor—for money to buy food—and the struggle for existence after this war should not be greater.

When the old world seemed at its low ebb a new world was discovered. A century ago, who would have dreamed of the myriad ways in which man is occupied today? The keynote is necessity that begets enterprise. Necessity and responsibility develop the individual, and the enterprise of a collection of individuals develops the world.

The European war will have reduced the ante bellum labor supply by several million men. It will have increased the efficiency of others; it will have improved the physique of many, and, in short, those who "pull through" will be on a greater earning basis.

Indubitably in England there will be a re-adjustment of labor conditions. Women have entered engineering shops, offices, and factories. Almost 50 per cent of these did so solely with patriotic promptings; others, because their families were deprived of the bread winners or on account of monetary inducements. In many cases they will have filled the gaps caused by the internment of enemy aliens, perhaps sounding the doom of the detestable system that was in vogue of allowing Germans to enter offices and works to study methods, or as clerks without any salary whatever. Europe was hedged in by tradition. An obedient German would "stay put" and allow his life to be directed by circumstances or his parents. An Englishman would bow to a convention that made him a clerk. War came and shattered convention, establishing individual effort. The neat-

ly garbed clerk threw off his collar and donned khaki. His light shoes became heavy brogans. He smelled the free air. Nights in the open caused rheumatism, perhaps, and at times dreams would take him back to the quiet day-to-day of office life; but a slave once having gained liberty, having felt what it means to be a man is loath to return to bondage. There is no longer the dread of family partings—no fear of lone, chilly November nights. The colonies are calling.

Months after a declaration of peace, when the armies are disbanded, Europe's fighting men will return to their homes. The women will abandon their war work. Most of the great expenditures during the war have been circulated within the respective countries. Factories have been established on sound financial foundations, thanks to munition work, and the workingman should have a savings bank reserve.

Belgium, Serbia, Poland and the whole battle front must be reconstructed. They will require structural steel, lead, cement—well, consult a skyscraper specification and multiply it by millions. Stores must be built and stocked, with all that goes to the making of an American city, from kitchenware to millinery's perfections.

Does this look like lack of opportunity? America may be confronted by serious dearth of labor or a diversion of markets. But there will be no "glut."

War has created a cohesion through the intermingling of races. French, Russians, Australians, Canadians, British, and all the Allies have melted to common endeavor and understanding. It may mean interdevelopment. The six weeks voyage is no longer the gap to deter emigration to the antipodes, and naturally Britain and her Allies will seek to strengthen their union by an exchange of emigration to their colonies. Think of the productive African West Coast, South Africa, India, Canada, New Zealand! Russia, the country of untouched opportunity, has had lessons in railroad construction and intensive production, and is awake at last to her possibilities.

The world never shrieked so much for development as it does today. The udders are bursting with prosperity's milk. Minerals, including many whose uses fifty years ago were unknown, await the mining. Manufactures have been suspended. Merchant shipbuilding has been arrested. A thousand luxuries have been neglected in the last two years. Building and construction have been stayed. All these seem tightly bound, ready to burst into activity with the war's conclusion. Money, desire and labor are all there. Does this fore-shadow "dumping" on our markets?

Who dares to predict poverty when there are millions of acres unexplored throughout the world? There is new blood, new hope, new necessity. Let us study our maps. The world is our field, and it is with us to make our own opportunities.



Magnetic Artificial Hands

SCIENTISTS and inventors in every country are now working on devices for soldiers maimed in the war. An electro-magnetic hand has been devised for the armless man which will enable him to do almost any of the tasks he was accustomed to perform before his injury. The member ends in a pit, or bell-shaped magnet which can be adjusted to bring the face of the magnet into any desired position. The pit magnet is connected with an electric current by means of a screw plug. The magnet grasps all iron objects and holds them tight. It can lift or move them in any desired position. The shape of the tool need not be altered as the magnet can grasp it in any place. A carpenter can use his old wooden plane by having a small steel plate set in the top upon which the magnet can attach itself.

Gobbler has been doing wonderful execution on the Delaware. This submarine snark with the green belly kills 'em by the dozen. The Whirling Wizard is all the rage at Greenwood Lake. This Fifful Fantom is more popular than ever at Hopalong. The Dancing Dolphin—

"How much?" croaked the customer. "Seventy-five cents each, or eight dollars a dozen."

Now the man had more money than the tackle fund and the gas payment and the saving bank board. He had \$10 which he was about to put away in a secret account as the starter of a fund for the education of his two-year-old boy.

He bought a dozen wooden wigglers. There were hooks on them. So he did not have to buy hooks. That helped a good deal. He was an embezzler only to the extent of \$20. He picked up his package and started for the door. Then he turned courageously upon the salesman.

"What makes tackle prices so high?" he demanded.

"The war," replied the salesman.—N. Y. Sun.

Mecca

Mecca, the Grand Sherref of which has just proclaimed Arabian independence of Turkey, has from time immemorial been a "holy place." Long before the time of Muhammad, Mecca was well established in this capacity, and also as a great commercial center. In the heyday of the prosperity of Southern Arabia, the city, surrounded then as now by its inviolable territory, was a great place of pilgrimage, and these seasons of pilgrimage were associated with a series of annual fairs. The Meccan, through all the ages, has taken the fullest trade advantage of the sanctity of his native city. In the days before Muhammad the Meccans were the leaders of the great international trade of Arabia. Their caravans went out in all directions, and many of them, especially those traveling to Syria, carried merchandise reckoned at enormous value.

The final triumph of Muhammadanism in Arabia and beyond brought great changes to Mecca. As a sanctuary it secured immensely added prestige, and the pilgrimage to Mecca quickly assumed the position of the most sacred ritual observance of Muhammadanism. So great indeed did this pilgrimage become, that it rapidly overshadowed the trading aspects of the meetings, and the Meccans, more and more as time went by, devoted themselves to exploiting the pilgrim in preference to any serious attempt at trade.

Mecca itself lies in a sterile valley. In the whole of the sacred territory little or nothing will grow, and not even a date palm shoots up amidst the rock and sand to break the monotony. On all sides are rough hills, intersected by narrow valleys and passes, and beyond them, to the west, is a great mountain wall separating the central plateau from the coast lands of the Red sea. East and west of the city the houses shoulder each other up the hillsides. They are all built of stone, with terraced roofs and large, projecting windows, a style which has altered but little in a thousand years. And yet Mecca does not convey the idea of great antiquity. The Arab house, which, in any event, does not last long, suffers many things in Mecca by reason of inundations, and so the city is often rebuilding. Everything about it is devised with a view to the coming of the Hajj. No popular holiday resort was ever so crowded as Mecca at the seasons of pilgrimage, and almost every native Meccan looks to derive something from it. He will let rooms to the Hajj; he will act as his guide and director in the sacred ceremonies; he is a contractor for transport by land or sea, and he will trade with the pilgrim for anything he has.

The prosperity of Mecca throughout its long history has depended very much on the prosperity or otherwise of the controlling powers of the Muhammadan world. In the days of the Kalifs its wealth knew no bounds. Immense sums of money were spent on the pilgrimage, and on the holy city itself. Thereafter it fell on less prosperous times. The tenth century was one of factions and wars, and in subsequent centuries the struggle between the kings of Egypt, the sultans of the Yemen and other native princes for the overlordship of the city swayed back and forth. Supremacy finally rested with Egypt, but in 1517, with the conquest of Egypt by the Turks, this supremacy was transferred to them.

The Ottoman sultans treated Mecca with much favor, and expended much treasure on its adornment, but as their power decayed, the actual power in Mecca tended to vest more and more in the Sherref. During the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the influence of the Sultan of Turkey showed signs of increasing. The completion of a railway from Syria to Hejaz helped largely to this end, and Turkish influence tended to become preponderant in western Arabia. Recent wars, however, have weakened Turkey's hold on her outlying territory and so the Grand Sherref of Mecca, head of a princely house tracing descent from the Prophet, proclaims the independence of Arabia.

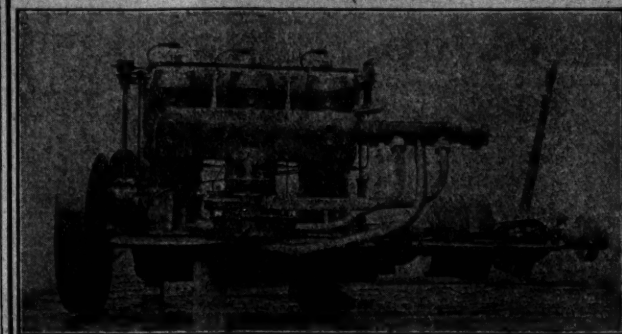
Not His Fault

It was the first case ever tried in Stony Gulch, and the jury had sat for hours arguing and disputing. At last they straggled back, and the foreman, a tall mountaineer, expressed the general opinion: "We don't think he did it," he said, slowly. "for we allow he wa'n't there; but we think he would of if he'd had the chanst."—Youth's Companion.

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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Man's Unbridled Dream-Thoughts

By Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst
The door opening into dreamland gives entrance to a world of mystery. Dreaming is one variety of thinking, and if we understood its mystery we should at the same time better understand our minds. The thoughts we have in sleep are wild thoughts,

unbitted by intelligence. Perhaps they are in that respect like the thoughts which brutes have whether waking or sleeping.

Nothing of great value has been written on the subject of dreams. Attempts made on that line have led nowhere. They have only deepened the interest without probing the mystery. It is well worth thinking about, however, for we thereby gain a larger idea of the wonderfulness of our own nature, and the more wonderful we feel ourselves to be, the more respect we shall have for ourselves, and the more disposed to live worthily of ourselves.

Self-contempt is the ground in which are rooted many of our iniquities. It is to be presumed that our thinking machinery never stops. It sometimes seems as though it moved even more rapidly when we are asleep than when awake. We can generally recall the dream we had just before waking. Some have argued from this that we should equally remember the dreams we had in the middle of the night if there had been any there to remember, and that the dream we are having at the moment of waking is really only an ordinary thought clouded by the fact that intelligence has only in part resumed operations.

I was once discussing that point with a lady who stoutly affirmed that she was not a constant dreamer. I assured her that were she to be suddenly aroused from sleep in the

middle of the night she would discover that she was dreaming. A few days later I met her again when she said to me: "The picture-card by which one of the pictures in my bedroom is supported gave way last night and the picture came down with a crash and sure enough I was just in the middle of a dream."

Others will doubtless have the same experience under the same circumstances. Experience is worth watching if only for the interests of it, even if it yields no positive results. While sleep suspends the ordinary process of thought, it seems probable that the mental function, like certain functions of the body, is continuous through the twenty-four hours.

I recently had a dream-experience which is interesting and quite puzzling and I take the liberty of relating it. I dreamed that I was elected to a position of great responsibility, but the thought which my mind dreamed took my mind so by surprise that it woke me up. My mind deliberately elected me to the position, but at the same time the election came to my mind so unexpectedly that my dream was interrupted and by sleep also. In other words my mind surprised my mind.

My experience was exactly what it would have been had I had two minds, and one of the two had said to the other something that the other was totally unprepared to have told to it. When I awoke, which I did immediately, I hardly could say

whether I was two or one, and whether each of the two of me—if I were two—was supplied with its own separate mental machinery.

Once before in my life I have had a similar experience. It may not be unusual with other people, but I have never read an account of anything that was quite like it. Whether in such case the two lobes of the brain come into the account and act independently, and whether the phenomenon of what is called double consciousness is in any way related, I do not know.

I simply cite the instance for what it is worth and as a suggestion to others to take a little notice of what goes on in their sleep.

Household Suggestions

Dye Your Stockings

Colored silk stockings, to match one's sweater and outing hat, are one of the features of the sporting costume this season. Perhaps the average woman does not realize that almost any dye shop will, color white silk stockings any shade desired. If one wishes to go to the trouble the hose may quickly be dyed at home by the use of standard dyes, carefully mixed and tested on a piece of white silk.

For Dents in Furniture

Dents in furniture can be gotten rid of quite easily. Dampen the dent

with warm water, then make a pad of brown paper, dampen that thoroughly, lay it on the dent, and over all hold a hot iron. The warmth makes the wood swell up and fill the dent. With some dents the process is slow, but it is sure.

A Vegetable Slicer

A vegetable slicer, fastened securely to the edge of the kitchen table, will be of inestimable help to the housewife. It may be adjusted to cut slices of any thickness, and is easily operated by turning a wheel.

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Two stars	2.50 " " "
Three stars	3.50 " " "

Madeiras

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Two stars	2.50 " " "
Three stars	3.50 " " "

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- 1 1/2 tablespoonfuls (any flavoring)
- or 1/2 cup any concentrated fruit juice.

Mix sugar with a cup of ST. CHARLES Cream and let come to simmering point, then cook for five minutes.

Cool, and add remainder of milk, water, and the flavoring or fruit juice.

Freeze, pack and let stand for three hours.

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 17	11.00	Boston, New York via Panama	City of Naples	Br.	S. T. Jones
18	7.00	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
20	3.00	Tacoma	Chosen maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
21	1.00	Boston & New York	Bolton Castle	Br.	Dodwell
22	1.00	New York via Panama	Toyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
23	1.00	Seattle etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
24	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
25	5.00	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
26	5.00	San Francisco etc.	Strathardle	Br.	Dollar Co.
27	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
28	5.00	New York via Panama	Tokyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
29	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
30	6.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug 15 noon	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
16 P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Armande Behic	Fr.	C. M. S.
17 1.30	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18 7.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Hanyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
19 5.00	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
19 4.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakui maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
20	Moji, Kobe	Malta	Jap.	P. & O.
21 5.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sept 1 5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Aug 15 11.00	London via Cape	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
16 2.00	London via Cape	Hilse maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17 9.00	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nore	Br.	P. & O.
24	Darban, Capetown etc	Wakasa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25 P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Athos	Br.	G. L. & Co.
26	Australian Ports	St. Albans	Br.	B. & S.
29 D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Toyohashi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
30	London	Agamemnon	Jap.	N. Y. K.
1 D.L.	London via Cape	Iyo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
3 P.M.	London via Cape	Kale	Br.	P. & O.
4 P.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Glenline	Br.	Glen Line
5 P.M.	Genoa, London via Suez	Glenline	Br.	Glen Line
7 P.M.	Marseilles, London etc.	Glenline	Br.	Glen Line
9 P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenline	Br.	Glen Line
13 D.L.	London via Cape	Damodoss	Br.	B. & S.
15 D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Elgiti Compasul	Br.	B. & S.
17 P.M.	London via Cape	Myasaka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18	Marseilles, London via Suez	Namur	Br.	P. & O.
1 P.M.	London via Cape	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
5 P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenline	Br.	Glen Line

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug 15 11.00	Swatow, Hongkong	Lachow	Br.	B. & S.
17 D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shanghai	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17 11.00	Takao, Formosa	Kobayashi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
18 1.00	Hongkong, Canton	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
20 D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
22 D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Ghana	Br.	B. & S.
25 P.M.	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Sept 1 P.M.	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug 15 9.00	Tientsin	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
16 1.00	Dalny direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
16 11.00	Tientsin, Tientsin, Dalny	Kowung maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
16 5.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
16 noon	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonching	Br.	J. M. & Co.
16 11.00	Haichow etc.	Kansu	Br.	B. & S.
17 10.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Pentian	Br.	B. & S.
17 D.L.	Vladivostok	Chekiang	Br.	B. & S.
18 1.30	Tientsin and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
18 5.00	Tientsin and Dalny	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
19 10.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
20 D.L.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
22 3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shanlian	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug 15	M.M. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
16	M.N. do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
16	M.N. do	Nagshao	Br.	Geddes & Co.
16	M.N. do	Neankin	Br.	B. & S.
16	M.N. do	Pengyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17	M.N. do	Kiangtsoo	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
17	M.N. do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
17	M.N. do	Kiangshin	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
18	M.N. do	Wushang	Br.	B. & S.
18	M.N. do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
19	M.N. do	Kiangyang	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
19	M.N. do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.

* A.M. M.M.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Aug 13	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2355	Br.	N.S.N. Co.	SNOW
Aug 13	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chl.	B. & S.	NSCW
Aug 14	Chinwangtao	Unkai maru	1475	Jap.	B. & S.	
Aug 14	Dalny	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
Aug 14	Hankow	Ningshao	1220	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Aug 14	Hankow	Pengyang maru	2806	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW
Aug 14	Hankow	Nankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.	ONW
Aug 14	Hankow	Kiangtsoo	1468	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 14	Japan	Kumano maru	3154	Jap.	N.Y.K.	WSW
Aug 14	Chefoo	Anping	1150	Jap.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 14	Hongkong	Shantung	1650	Br.	B. & S.	WTW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Aug 15	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	1555	Br.	B. & S.
15	Japan	Ceylon maru	3877	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	Japan	Empress of Asia	8883	Br.	C. P. O. S.
15	Swatow	Honglee	602	Chl.	Tuck Wo & Co
15	Amoy	Hsin ong	1267	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
15	Japan	Laitang	2625	Br.	J. M. & Co.
15	Hankow etc.	Poyang	1802	Br.	B. & S.
15	Hankow	Tecantah	476	Br.	C.I. & E.L. Co.
15	Chinwangtao	V lung	1118	Nor.	K.M.A.
15	Wakansan	Yodo maru	1350	Jap.	Farukawa
15	Matsumura	Yamashiro maru	445	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	Hankow etc.	Kiangkwa	1450	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
15	Hankow etc.	Tachi maru	1288	Jap.	N.Y.K.
15	Chefoo, Tientsin	Irene	536	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
14	Newchwang	Holbow	280	Br.	B. & S.
14	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2355	Br.	B. & S.
14	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chl.	N. S. N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am. cru.	9215	20	500	Day
**Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.								
Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.								
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decides, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.								

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co's Str. Pengyang Maru, Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday, the 16th instant at about 2 o'clock a.m. This steamer has extra spacious staterooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier), Smoking Rooms and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hainchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will leave on Wednesday, September 6. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 44	Hankow	Albenga	3729	Ger.	Carlowitz	USA
Aug 9	Japan	Atagusan maru	3491	Jap.	M. R. K.	MBKW
Aug 11	Hongkong	Agapenor	4800	Br.	B. & S.	
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemis	4282	Ans.	Ans. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3858	Ans.	Ans. Lloyd	CMW
Aug 10	New York	City of Durham	2440	Br.	S. T. Jones	SOCT
Aug 12	Port Arthur	Chelan maru	3507	Jap.	M. R. K.	
Aug 13	Tientsin	Chekiang	1336	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2661	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Aug 11	Swatow	Beang	1357	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Dec 27	Nanking	Portuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	10 p
Aug 18	Tientsin	Bengalia	1086	Br.	B. & S.	ONWP
Aug 18	Foochow	Hainchi	3355	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2611	Br.	B. & S.	ONWP
Aug 13	Hankow	Kiangwab	3531	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 13	Japan	Kanjū maru	353	Jap.	Sunli	KLYW
Aug 9	Hankow	Kiangwo	1354	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Aug 11	Foochow	Keelung maru	3085	Jap.	N.Y.K.	OSKYW
Aug 13	Newchwang	Kansu	1145	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 13	Tientsin	Koonching	2625	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Aug 18	Hankow	Lierhua	359	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Aug 18	Hankow	Lachow	1216	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 18	Hankow	Loongwo	2336	Br.	J. M. & Co.	HW
July 16	Hankow	Melchior	1832	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Melchior	1832	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Aug 13	Hankow	Nanyang maru	1808	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW
Aug 13	Tientsin	Oao maru	1054	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	8 p
July 30	Tientsin	Shinong	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 30	Hongkong	Stella	5445	Ans.	Ans. Lloyd	S VIII
Aug 1	Cruise	Shore Nordiska	590	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	8 p
Aug 1	Hankow	Talce maru	1126	Jap.	N.Y.K.	LEDW
Aug 13	Chefoo	Tungchow	1203	Br.	B. & S.	ONCW
Aug 13	Hankow	Tungting	1264	Br.	B. & S.	ONCW
Aug 13	Japan	Uranan maru	1785	Jap.	Mitsui Bishi	
Aug 13	Japan	Yucatan	2317	Am.	B. A. T.	
Aug 13	Japan	Yawata maru	3400	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW

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Passengers Arrived

Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Dalny.—Miss E. D. Skeptan, Mr. O. A. Hansen, Mr. G. C. Jodicka, Mr. J. W. Ford, Mr. G. P. Forster, Mr. Wm. C. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Gaudet and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Stewart and baby, Mr. and Mrs. B. Rath, Miss M. Selva, Mrs. J. D. Sullivan and 4 children, Miss Hughes, Miss J. Clark, Miss Anita Boone, Mr. Vida, Mr. Wm. Katz, Miss E. H. Maybrow, Mr. P. D. Weeks, Mr. J. Seperkin, Mr. J. Aestan, Mr. E. J. Muller, Mr. J. Lindquist, Mr. R. Mareal, Mr. S. Minami, Mr. G. Ohtauka, Mr. Y. Ino, Mr. S. Hata.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow from Tientsin.—Misses Bulora (2), Messrs. Tonkin, Nelson, V. Meyer, Crossely and Suterly.

Per L.C. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo.—Mr. E. C. Richard.

Per L.C. s.s. Loongwo from Hankow.—Dr. and Mrs. Kremling and Rev. E. C. Rank.

Per C.N. s.s. Koonshing from Tientsin.—Mrs. Goddard, Messrs. Dawson and Van Hook, Messrs. Gaskin, Williamson, Long, McClung and Evans.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah from Hankow.—Messrs. Remillard, Allen and Kilberg. From Kiukiang.—Miss King.

Per C.N. s.s. Fengtien from Tientsin.—Mrs. Gogan, Messrs. Fugli, A. M. Clausen and one French Soldier. From Chefoo.—Mrs. Turenig and Mrs. Aymess. From Weihaiwei.—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. B. Samson and Mr. Wavel.

Per C.M. s.s. Hainchi from Foochow.—Dr. and Mrs. Lacy and Mr. Raven.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungting from Hankow.—Mrs. D. T. Blair and children, and Mrs. Banett.

Per N.S. s.s. Ningshao from Hankow.—Mrs. N. Miller, Mr. Yu, Mrs. Koechen, and Mrs. Zoensem.

Per C.N. s.s. Shantung from Hongkong.—Dr. and Mrs. Oelbert, Mr. Hance, and Mr. Smith.

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin from Hankow.—Miss Phelps, Mr. Harlan, Mr. Nash, Mr. Doxhound, and Mr. Beale.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Luenyi for Hankow.—Mr. W. Thacker.

Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien for Weihaiwei.—Mrs. and Miss Peterson Mrs. and Miss Allan, Mrs. Heaton Smith and child, Misses Hamlyn and Wakeford Cox, Dr. Billingham, Messrs. E. E. Clarke, R.M. Hammel and E. P. Wilkinson.

Per Chefoo.—Miss W. A. Smith, Dr. J. G. Cormack, Messrs. Bailey, Macfarlane, Custine and Baucham. For Tientsin.—Mrs. Harber, Miss Howard, and Mr. Macdonald.

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Empress of Japan 23 Sept. EMPRESS OF ASIA 1 Dec.
EMPRESS OF ASIA 6 Oct. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 29 ..

Mr. John Buchan's Weekly Summary of War's Events

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 12.—The following is Mr. John Buchan's summary of military events on the western front:
On August 5th, early in the morning, the Australians and troops of the new army from the south of England, pushing north and west from Pozieres, carried the remnants of the German second line positions, beginning from 400 to 600 yards on a front of 3,000 yards. The line taken had been terribly smashed up by our

artillery and our troops had to dig hard to consolidate it.
All Saturday, they were thus engaged in spite of a heavy German shell fire. On Sunday morning, the Germans tried to regain the ground they had lost by the use of liquid fire, but failed completely and, during the day, we advanced further east of Pozieres.
On Monday, the 7th, throughout the day, five determined attacks were made on the new British lines north

and north-east of Pozieres, which achieved nothing, but we took many prisoners.

On Tuesday, the 8th, the Pozieres positions were again heavily shelled and to the north of it there was a small and fruitless attack on the Lelaple salient, south of Thiepval. On the right of the British sector, we advanced our line 400 yards south-west of Guillemont.

On Wednesday, the 9th, we gained several hundred yards north and north-west of Pozieres and on Thursday we consolidated the ground, making further progress. The significance of the fighting at Pozieres is very great. The British have now got the highest ground at the Windmill, giving them direct observation over all the country to the east.

To the north, toward Thiepval, the German line shows a salient like the cave of a steep roof, meaning that we have won the crown of the Thiepval Plateau and for some miles to the south we practically command the water-shed. The enemy have naturally fought hard to keep these vital points, but without success.

A picturesque episode occurred at one place. The Germans were retreating. We dropped our baggage closer and closer and gradually shepherded them into our own lines.

The operations in Egypt.—About midnight on Tuesday, August 8th, some 14,000 troops of the Turkish army of Syria made an attack on the British position at Romani, north of Katia and some 25 miles east of Suez Canal, attacking our trenches in front and also attempting to turn our southern flank. The British force, consisting chiefly of Territorials and Australian mounted troops, easily beat off the enemy.

In the south, the British troops retired slowly till the enemy were hopelessly entangled in the sand dunes, then counter-attacked and completely broke the enemy. The pursuit, which began at dawn on August 4th, is still going on and already over 3,000 prisoners have been taken and great quantities of material.

British monitors firing from the sea assisted during the engagement. It would appear that the Turkish commander hoped to effect a surprise, since August is not the month in which it is easy to cross the desert. The readiness of the British has turned the enterprise into a fiasco.

German East Africa.—General Smuts having occupied the Central Railway at three points, has, during the week, driven the enemy forces, which seem now more concentrated, in the direction of the coast. General Northey, moving from the south, is also approaching the Central Railway, while the Belgians in the west have taken Ujiji, the port of Lake Tanganyika, which is the lake terminus to the Central Railway.

Naval detachments have taken the port of Saadani on the Indian Ocean and are operating at other points along the coast. The Germans, therefore, are being hemmed in in the belt of hilly country south of the Central Railway, with the allied troops closing in on all sides.

JUDGE GARY DEPARTS

Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, and Mrs. Gary left Shanghai yesterday morning for Soochow, Nanking and Peking. After spending a week in Peking they will have three weeks in Japan before embarking for the States. Judge and Mrs. Gary were entertained at dinner Sunday evening by U. S. Consul General Sammons and Mrs. Sammons at their home in Avenue Joffre.

Noted Architect Here To Prepare Plans For Big Medical College

Mr. C. A. Coolidge Looking For Site for Rockefeller Institute Board

Mr. Charles A. Coolidge, the American architect selected by the Rockefeller Institute to supervise the construction of two colleges of medicine to be founded in China under the direction of the China Medical Board, reached Shanghai yesterday from Japan. He is accompanied by his son, Mr. Charles A. Coolidge, Jr., and Dr. F. H. McLean, of New York, who is en route to Peking where he becomes the resident director of the China Medical Board.

Mr. Coolidge, who is one of the best known architects in the States, is making a study of the building prospects for the two colleges which are to be located one in Shanghai and the other in Peking. While in Shanghai Mr. Coolidge will inspect the sites available for the college buildings. He will also look over the possible locations in Peking before returning to New York to submit his plans to the Rockefeller Institute.

"The medical phases of the situation, such as the location for the colleges and the curriculum, have been decided upon, so that the building sites and the architectural problems are all that stand in the way of the work of building," Dr. Coolidge said yesterday. "It would be rather a difficult matter to draw plans for the two institutions without first knowing building conditions and kindred problems in China, so those are the things I am looking over."

"The plan of the institute is to found two schools of medicine and surgery where Chinese students may secure the same standard of professional learning they could secure in the States or on the Continent. It will no longer be necessary for the promising Chinese medical students to spend several years in the States learning their profession."

"Another important advantage to the students will be their ability to learn their profession in the same surroundings they will know in the practice of medicine and surgery."

"The college here will be a credit to Shanghai. The style of architecture will fit in well with your best buildings. It is a little early to estimate a time for the actual start in the building, but I expect something definite will be known shortly after my return home."

Some of the handsomest university buildings erected in the States during the last twenty years were designed by Mr. Coolidge. He has supervised the construction of the new buildings at Harvard University, and is now erecting a fine new building at Yale, although both he and his son are Harvard men. He is also building additions to the University of Nebraska and the University of Texas.

He first came into national fame as a builder during the World's Fair in Chicago, where he designed many of the handsome exposition buildings. He is also the designer of the famous Chicago Art Institute, the Harvard Medical School and the new Stanford University buildings.

Young Mr. Coolidge is an old Harvard football star. The party will remain here four days.

News Brevities

Mr. Remillard, American Vice-Consul at Hankow, has arrived in Shanghai by the C. M. s. Kiangwah. He is en route to Soochow, where he will take up his duties as Consul for one month during the absence of U. S. Consul A. W. Pontius, on leave.

Word has been received here of the death in action on July 2 of E. J. S. Tanner, formerly connected with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Machine Gun Corps. Lieut. Tanner left Shanghai early last year for England to enlist. On the voyage home he

met Miss M. Wisner of New York, and they were married before they reached England. He was the fourth son of Sir Henry Tanner, C. B., I. S. O. and was graduated from the Merchant Taylors' School.

The French Municipal Council has voted a gratuity of Tls. 2,500 to Inspector G. Xavier in recognition of the manner in which he has directed the police of the Concession during the last two years.

Dr. R. J. Marshall has returned to Shanghai from Weihaiwei.

Mr. F. H. Crossley and Mr. V. Meyer have returned to Shanghai from Taingtao.

Mr. B. Touré, H. M. Consul at Chinkiang, is visiting in Shanghai before going to Ichang where he will relieve Mr. Meyrick-Hewlett who is going home on leave.

A farewell dinner was given on Saturday night at the Masonic Hall, in honor of Captain A. Paramore, who is leaving on a six months' holiday for home. He leaves today on the s.s. Sakaki Maru and carries the best wishes of his numerous friends. He was recently relieved from the command of the C. M. s. Hsinming by Capt. A. MacKinnon, who has just returned from home leave.

Thirty-six rioters have been executed at Hanyang, according to word received here yesterday. They attempted to cause an uprising within the city, but were overpowered. They were executed on Saturday.

Having received the municipal grant the King's Daughters' Society will open a Charity and Employment Bureau (late Charity Organisation Society and Employment Bureau) from the 15th inst. This society will undertake the investigation of cases requiring assistance. No money or food will be given. The office will remain at No. 5 North Soochow Road and will be open for applicants from 9 to 12 daily, Sundays excepted.

Seventy members of the German and Austrian volunteer companies gathered yesterday evening to commemorate the birth of Prince Heinrich of Prussia. They marched to a parade ground near the end of the Bubbling Well Road, where they went through a series of drills.

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Big League Baseball

Standings July 19

National League			
Clubs	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Brooklyn	46	30	.605
Boston	40	32	.556
Philadelphia	41	33	.554
New York	37	39	.487
Chicago	39	43	.476
Pittsburg	35	40	.467
St. Louis	39	45	.464
Cincinnati	34	49	.410

American League			
Clubs	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	48	35	.578
Boston	46	35	.568
Cleveland	46	37	.554
Chicago	44	36	.550
Washington	43	38	.531
Detroit	44	40	.524
St. Louis	36	46	.439
Philadelphia	18	58	.237

Western League			
Clubs	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Omaha	49	29	.628
Lincoln	44	36	.550
Des Moines	40	38	.513
Denver	41	40	.506
Wichita	38	41	.481
Sioux City	38	42	.475

Topeka	34	44	.436
St. Joseph	33	45	.425

American Association			
Clubs	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Kansas City	51	36	.586
Indianapolis	47	37	.560
Louisville	46	39	.541
Toledo	41	39	.512
St. Paul	41	39	.512
Minneapolis	43	42	.508
Columbus	33	46	.418
Milwaukee	30	55	.353

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
June 15th, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles 0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow				
8.30	16.35		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow				
11.25	19.10		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow				
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow				
11.45	19.22		arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow				
Mail 102	Mail 2	Miles 0	dep. Mukden	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow				
Send. & Recd. 9.35	2.30		arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow				
4.45	19.10		arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow				
4.55	19.20	484	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow				
5.03	19.30		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow				
Local 5	Mail 3	Miles 0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow				
7.30	12.30		arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow				
7.40	12.40	71	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow				
8.00	13.00	78	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow				
11.43	16.30	149	arr. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow				
15.12	19.38		arr. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow				
18.16	22.41	221	arr. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow				
7.58	23.01	266	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow				
10.08	1.28	319	arr. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow				
12.30	3.45	378	arr. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow				
12.45	3.58	421	arr. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow				
15.36	6.05		arr. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow				
17.45	8.03		arr. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow				
6.00	9.23	528	arr. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow				
11.30	13.18	582	arr. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow				
11.50	13.23	601	arr. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow				
18.05	19.00	692	arr. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow				
19.52	19.23		arr. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	arr. Pukow				
Exp. 23.00	Exp. 23.00	0	dep. Hankow Ferry	Shanghai arr.	Shanghai arr.	Shanghai arr.				
7.00	7.00	190	dep. Hankow	Hankow dep.	Hankow dep.	Hankow dep.				
Exp. 23.00	Exp. 23.00		arr. Shanghai	Shanghai dep.	Shanghai dep.	Shanghai dep.				
Yenchowfu-Tsingchow Branch Line				Linchow-Tschuang Branch Line						
8.45	4.00	arr. Yenchowfu	7.18	1.48	11.20	17.30	arr. Linchow	8.08	14.98	
9.43	5.03	arr. Tsingchow	8.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tschuang	dep.	7.00	19.30

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Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 11

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SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

Alterations in Train Service. Improvement of Through Connections

A revised time-table will be put into operation on and from the 1st September, 1916.

An Up Through Express will leave Shanghai North at 7.55 arriving Nanking Ferry at 14.10 connecting with the
Tientsin-Pukow Railway "Up" Mail train leaving Pukow at 15.30 and due to arrive at Tientsin at 16.31 the following day.

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Down Mail train will leave Tientsin at 11.50 a.m. arriving at Pukow at 13 hours on the
following day and connecting at Nanking Ferry with a Down Through Express which will leave at 14.20 and arrive in
Shanghai at 21.20 hours.

The abridged time-table is given below:—

New Time Table to come into force on and from the 1st September, 1916

UP TRAINS.		1.	3.	5.	7.	9.	11.	13.	15.	17.
Stations.		Express.	Local.	Slow.	Coolies & Goods.	Fast.	Local.	Nsg. Local.	Night Exp.	Nsg. Local.
SHANGHAI NORTH	Dep.	7.55		8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	8.40	23.00	17.15
NANSIANG	Arr.			8.54	9.38	13.19	15.53	9.15		17.50
KUNSHAN	Dep.			8.56	9.48	13.21	15.56			
SOOCHOW	Arr.			9.53	10.59	14.05	16.49			
WUSIH	Dep.			9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51			
CHANGCHOW	Arr.			10.52	12.03	14.50	17.53		1.01	
TANYANG	Dep.	9.34		11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13		1.08	
CHINKIANG	Arr.	10.34		12.11	13.23	15.45	19.33		2.03	
NANKING	Dep.	10.31		12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41		2.10	
NANKING FERRY	Arr.	11.13		13.30	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.00	
	Dep.	11.23	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
	Arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41				
	Dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43				
	Arr.	12.45	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.23			4.56	
	Dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32			5.06	
	Arr.	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05			6.50	
	Dep.	14.10								

* To connect with Tientsin-Pukow Railway's Mail train out Pukow at 15.30 hours.

DOWN TRAINS.		2.	4.	6.	8.	10.	12.	14.	16.	18.
Stations.		Local.	Slow.	Coolies & Goods.	Fast.	Express.	Local.	Nsg. Local.	Night Exp.	Nsg. Local.
NANKING	Dep.		7.00	7.30	11.15	14.20	15.55		23.00	
NANKING FERRY	Dep.					14.20				
NANKING JUNCT.	Arr.					14.23				
CHINKIANG	Dep.					14.25				
TANYANG	Arr.		8.57	9.42	12.50	15.51	18.05		0.46	
CHANGCHOW	Dep.		9.05	9.52	12.58	16.01	18.25		1.00	
WUSIH	Arr.		9.55	10.48	13.38	16.36	19.16			
SOOCHOW	Dep.		9.57	10.53	13.40	16.38	19.19			
KUNSHAN	Arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.26	20.30		2.53	
NANSIANG	Dep.	6.20	11.14	12.23	14.52	17.36			3.09	
SHANGHAI NORTH	Arr.	7.24	12.14	13.36	15.43	18.24			4.01	
	Dep.	7.31	12.22	13.46	15.53	18.31			4.11	
	Arr.	8.40	13.35	14.55	16.47	19.21			5.04	
	Dep.	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.28			5.12	
	Arr.	9.49	14.55	16.09	17.39					
	Dep.	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41					
	Arr.	10.51	15.55	17.16	18.24				6.31	
	Dep.	10.53	15.57	17.19	18.26			9.40	6.33	18.00
	Arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20		10.15	7.00	18.35

* To connect with Tientsin-Pukow Railway Mail train arriving at Pukow at 13.00 hours.

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